Hawaiian Gazette.

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WENDELIN WILL STAY

The Priest Is to Remain at Molokai.

FATHER WENDELIN will stay at the leper settlement, the Board of Health being satisfied with the statement of the Bishop of Panopolis that in case the priest shall become a discordant element his removal will be effected. This being set forth in a letter from the bishop, in which also stress was laid on the work of the Mission at the settlement, the majority of the board voted that the bishop be requested to notify the priest that he shall remain.

The action taken disposing of the controversy was brought about solely through the representations of the bishop of Panopolis, the two committees, those named by the citizens' meeting and the Catholic Benevolent Union, having done nothing but organize and consider the case. The letter from the Board of Health was sent to each at its meeting yesterday and upon receipt the committees expressed their satisfaction, there being nothing else for them to do, the incident being closed.

BOARD OF HEALTH'S ACTION.

At the special meeting which was in executive session at the office of Dr. Sloggett at 1 o'clock, the following members of the Board of Health were present: Drs. H. C. Sloggett, C. B. Cooper, W. L. Moore, Messrs. D. P. R. Isenberg, E. A. Mott-Smith, F. C. Smith, E. P. Dole, and Executive Officer Pratt. The story of the causes and discussion leading up to the reversal of the former action of the board in regard to Father Wendelin cannot be learned from the exceedingly brief minutes of the secret meeting, which were read at the regular meeting following this executive session.

LETTER FROM BISHOP GULSTAN.

The following is the letter from Bishop Guistan which led up to the action of the board:

To the Honorable Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii:

Gentlemen:—There seems to be a misunderstanding as to my contention in regard to the retention of Father Wendelin at the leper settlement. I have not, in my letters or in public expression, contended that the Board of Health has not the power to remove him, or any other of the mission, at its will. I admit that the power is vested in the Board of Health; but to me it seemed unjust that Father Wendelin (or any other member of the mission) should be removed without it being first established that by some overt act he had demonstrated his unfitness to remain at the settlement; and, therefore, while conceding of the Board of Health in the premises, I could not, in the absentness of proof in his unfitness, consent to be a party to his removal.

I say now, as I have said before, that if, by his actions at the settlement, he has become a discordant element, and those actions are brought to me, I shall feel it my duty to co-operate with the Board of Health in bringing about his removal.

In view of his long and faithful services at the settlement, in pursuance of work to which he has devoted the best years of his life, I request that Father Wendelin be retained.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) + GULSTAN F. RUPERT.
Bishop of Panopolis.

MAJORITY VOTES TO RESCIND.

The letter was discussed at considerable length, all the members of the board participating, the arguments becoming quite heated at times. After this dicussion the following resolution was introduced by E. A. Mott-Smith and seconded by Paul Isenberg, and thereupon adopted by a majority vote of the board:

Whereas, the Bishop of Panopolis has acknowledged in a letter to the president of the Board of Health, dated May 13, 1902, the power vested in the Board of Health to remove at its will Father Wendelin or any other member of the mission; and has also stated that, if Father Wendelin, by his actions at the settlement, has become a discordant element, and those actions are brought to himself, he should feel it his duty to co-operate with the Board of Health in bringing about Father Wendelin's removal; and has also stated that, in view of the long and faithful services at the settlement, to which Father Wendelin has devoted the best years of his life, he requests that Father Wendelin be retained, and

Whereas, the relation between the Bishop and the Board of Health has always been of the most cordial nature, of which the board has received an additional assurance in the Bishop's offer to co-operate with the board as far as lies in his power;

Be it Resolved, therefore, that, out of respect to the Bihop and in appreciation of the charitable objects of the Catholic mission at the settlement, this request be granted on the distinct understanding that Father Wendelin attends strictly to his clerical duties in the future, and the Bishop is hereby requested to so address him. Furthermore, that it be clearly understood that in the judgment of the board solely any influence against or interference with the board's agents, or the management of the settlement, by any person or persons whatever who may have the board's permission to reside at the settlement will be sufficient cause for the summary withdrawal of such permission in the discretion of the board, and further, that we renew to the Bishop our hearty appreciation and friendship.

The names of the members voting for the resolution or against it were not made public in the minutes of the meeting, there being a simple statement that a majority of the members concurred in the action. The meeting was adjourned at 2:05 o'clock.

LETTER TO THE BISHOP.

The following letter of notification of this action was sent to the Bishop of Panopolis:

Honolulu, H. T., May 14, 1902.

Rt. Rev. Rupert Gulstan, Bishop of Panopolis, Catholic Mission, City.

Rev. Sir:—Your letter of May 13th, 1902, has been considered by the board and I am instructed to reply that your request to the board to retain Father Wendelin has been acceded to by the majority of the board, they having passed the following resolution on the subject, a copy of the same is herewith enclosed.

I am, Right Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. CHARLOCK,
Secretary, Board of Health.

The citizens' committee met in the office of Chairman F. E. Thompson last evening, and after reading the letter from the board to the bishop, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, this committee has read with great pleasure a letter from the Bishop of Panopolis to the Board of Health and the resolution passed by the Board of Health withdrawing its decision to cancel Father Wendelin's permit to remain at the leper settlement, and

Whereas, the action of the Board of Health is perfectly satifactory to this committee,

Therefore be it Resolved, That we express to His Lordship the Bishop of Panopolis our hearty appreciation of the fact that the matter has been so amicably settled.

Citizens' Committee:
F. E. THOMPSON,
JOHN A. HUGHES,
C. K. QUINN,
T. M'CANTS STEWART,
LORRIN ANDREWS,
W. H. G. ARNEMANN,
WM. S. FLEMING,
M. A. GONSALVES.

SOME PREVALENT PESTS









ST. PIERRE ENGULFED IN FIRE FROM A VOLCANO

PARIS, May 9.—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet has telegraphed to the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, under date of Thursday, May 8th, at 10 p. m., as follows:

"Have just returned from St. Pierre, which has been completely destroyed by an immense mass of volcanic fire, which fell out of town at about eight in the morning. The entire population (about 25,000 souls) is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about 30. All the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed by fire. The eruption continues."

ASHES AND DUST.

PARIS, May 9.—M. Biguenot, a sugar planter of the Island of Martinique, received a cable dispatch this morning from Fort de France, sent by the manager of the Francais factory, announcing that he had "tried to reach St. Pierre, but found the coast covered with ashes and the town enveloped in dust and could not land."

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 8, 7 p. m.—The British steamer Roddam, Captain Freeman, which left St. Lucia Wednesday for Martinique, returned there at 5 o'clock this afternoon, bringing a report that the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, has been totally destroyed by volcanic disturbances in the island. Almost all the inhabitants of St. Pierre are said to have been killed. The Roddam reports that all the shipping in the port has also been destroyed. The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Roraima is mentioned as lost, with all on board. The Roddam was almost completely wrecked. Her captain was seriously burned and seventeen of her crew are dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Advices came today from Louis H. Ayme, United States Consul at Guadaloupe, who, in addition to reporting that seismic disturbances had occurred there, said that he had been informed that hundreds of people had been killed in and about Martinique.

Guadaloupe and Martinique are neighboring islands, both belonging to France. Consul Ayme reported that telegraphic communications with Martinique were broken in every direction. He said also that great consternation prevailed in the vicinity of his post in consequence of the earthquakes and volcanic activity.

Loud noises were heard continuously, he said, and these were ascribed to volcanic action. Guadaloupe recently suffered terribly from an earthquake. Only last month hundreds of lives were lost in Guatemala from the same cause.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated Thursday, says that the eruption of Mont Pelee continues. The Guerin factory was overwhelmed with boiling mud on Monday. Twenty-four persons are known to have been killed.

A dispatch to the Times from St. Thomas, dated Thursday, says that smoke and fire from St. Vincent are visible from St. Lucia. It is reported that the craters on the Island of Dominica are showing signs of activity. Detonations are audible in all the northern islands.

A VESSEL LOST.

NEW YORK, May 9.—There were three passengers on the Quebec Steamship Company's steamship Roraima, which is supposed to have been lost with all on board in the harbor of St. Pierre. These passengers were F. Hince, Mrs. J. Hince and Mrs. Stokes. All lived in the West Indies. At the Quebec Steamship Company's offices here no news had been received here either from Captain Mumgah, the commander of the vessel, or from any of the West Indian agents of the line.

At the offices of the Danish and French Consuls nothing had been heard directly of the present conditions in the destroyed district.

ST. VINCENT THREATENED.

LONDON, May 9.—The Colonial office here has received a dispatch from Sir Robert Llewellyn, Governor of the Windward Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, dated from Kingston, St. Vincent, yesterday, in which the Governor says that the Soufriere volcano, in the northwestern part of the Island of St. Vincent, continued in activity. Earth shocks had recurred for a week past but not actually in Kingston. On Wednesday a big cloud of steam hung over the Soufriere and the inhabitants, who were greatly alarmed, were flocking to Chateau de Belaire. There were already 300 refugees there who were being fed by the authorities.

BUSINESS AGENTS TALK.

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—News of the catastrophe at St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, was of deep interest to the firm of J. P. Hamlen & Co., of this city, which is said to be the only New England business house with an office at St. Pierre. Besides dealing in northern lumber, the Hamlens are interested in the sugar industry there and hold considerable property. Their loss will be heavy.

J. C. Hamlen, the junior member of the firm, says there were no New England people at the island connected with the business and he believes that none but natives were killed. He also is of the opinion that no New England or American vessels were in port, as the season for shipping lumber, ice and coal is over.

Hawaii Senatorial Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate today passed the Wilcox bill, apportioning the terms of Territorial Senators in Hawaii. All are to serve four years from the date of election except the following, who serve two years: First District, N. Russell and J. D. Paris; Second, William White, D. Kanuha, George R. Carter and William C. Achi; Fourth, I. H. Kahilina.

Governor Dole's Movements.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Governor Dole of the Hawaiian Islands, who is in this city, en route to Washington, said in discussing the recent political agitation in Hawaii:

"Constant petitions and letters have been sent to Washington by the opposition, but I don't think they have affected the President seriously."

Earthquakes in Spain.

MADRID, May 9.—Earthquakes were felt at Alicante, Murcia and Elche, on the southeastern coast of Spain, last night. Panics followed, but there were no fatalities.

May in New York.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 9.—A heavy snowstorm is raging here today, the temperature registering 30 degrees.

Cholera in Manila.

MANILA, May 9.—The cholera statistics to date are as follows: Manila, 867 cases and 706 deaths; the provinces, 2452 cases and 1485 deaths.

The Senate committee has reported favorably the amendment postponing the St. Louis exposition.

SUICIDE.

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict That Ito Shot Herself.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Ito, a Japanese woman who was found shot in a house in Iwilei on Tuesday night.

The husband of deceased testified that his wife had been sick for several months but had apparently recovered her health. They had lived happily together and he was at a loss to account for her rash act.

Other Japanese witnesses testified that Ito and her husband were on good terms and could give no reason why the woman took her life.

Dr. J. T. McDonald stated that an autopsy performed by him showed death to have been due to a gunshot wound.

The coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"That the said Kiku Ito came to her death at Iwilei from a gunshot wound inflicted by a bullet from a loaded revolver held in the hands of said Kiku Ito, said wound being inflicted with suicidal intent."

CHARGES THE CONSUL

Alleged to Have Instigated Suit.

Direct charges were made in court yesterday that the suit against the Bow Wong wing of the United Chinese Society was instigated by Consul Yang Wei Pin. Judge Silliman, appearing for the defendants in the action of the Territory of Hawaii vs. C. K. Ai et al., said that he would prove the charge, and that consequently the present plaintiffs had no right in court. It developed also that for a time the affairs of the United Chinese Society had been conducted by the Chinese Minister at Washington. It was shown during yesterday's hearing that the by-laws had not been complied with for years, and Andrews for the plaintiff claimed that the officers elected sixteen years ago were still entitled to officiate. Silliman contended however that the present officers had been legally elected, according to the charter and by-laws, and said that three separate elections had been held in order to conform strictly with all the conditions.

Li Cheung, who is one of the officers of the Bow Wong faction, was on the stand for nearly the entire day yesterday, and will resume his testimony this morning.

"Is it not a fact," asked Silliman of this witness, on cross-examination, "that these proceedings were directly instigated by the Chinese Consul?"

"I didn't look at it in that way."

"Is it not a fact that you were acting under the direction of the Chinese consul in bringing this suit?"

"No, sir."

"Are you willing to state this under your solemn oath?"

The question was objected to and sustained. Judge Silliman stated that he intended to prove that the plaintiffs in this action were acting in bad faith, and that the Chinese consul had instigated the suit, and was the real party plaintiff. Consequently he argued that the case should be thrown out of court. Li Cheung testified also that the Chinese Minister at Washington had at one time directed the affairs of the society, and appointed the president during the absence in China of the man who had been elected to the position.

WILLIAMS BOYS CONVICTED.

Edgar and Robert Williams, the two negroes who escaped punishment at the last term of court through a legal technicality, were convicted in Judge Robinson's court yesterday afternoon. Sentence will be imposed on Saturday morning. The two defendants were placed on the stand in their own behalf yesterday morning. Both said that they knew nothing of the robbery, other than that they had been employed by O'Connell, the police informer, to remove the trunk containing the stolen jewelry. The arguments were brief and the jury was instructed at the opening of court in the afternoon. After deliberating about ten minutes a verdict of guilty of larceny in the first degree was reached and reported to the court. The defendants asked that they be sentenced Saturday and the request was granted.

A $73,000 JUDGMENT.

There was a long and heated discussion yesterday over a judgment formerly obtained in Circuit Court by Gustav Kunst against W. H. Pain and Paul Neumann for $73,000. This amount was loaned to defendants by Bishop & Co. to finance a sugar proposition on Lanai, and over a year ago the mortgage on the Island of Lanai was foreclosed to secure the money, and an execution was issued, but not served. The present suit is to enforce the execution, and Paul Neumann having died in the meantime, his widow and executrix was substituted. Yesterday when the case was called up a plea in bar was offered by Mrs. Neumann. Her attorneys contended that if the execution formerly obtained was good as against her, then its collection was barred because the claim had not been made against the estate within a year as provided by law. On the other hand if she had no interest in the property as was admitted, then she was not properly a party to the present suit. The plea in bar will be presented next Thursday.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury made a preliminary report yesterday morning, ignoring the cases of Hamamoto, assault with a weapon, and Manuel Melcardo, larceny second degree. Eight true bills have been found in other committal cases, and indictments are now being prepared.

The grand jury also asked for instructions as to whether a stockholder in a corporation could vote upon an indictment where the concern was involved. Judge Robinson informed the jurors that stockholders might vote upon such a proposition, but officers of the corporation could not. The jurors were informed also that one or two might be excused from voting upon indictments, when they had reasons for so doing.

COURT NOTES.

An order was made yesterday in the matter of the estate of James Robinson, allowing to the trustees, S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, the sum of $1092.50 as balance on commissions.

Keko has asked to be appointed administrator of the estate of Kaia Kanakaole. The estate is valued at $84.

An answer has been filed in the case of Harriet Bailey et al. vs. Elizabeth M. Cushingham et al., bill for partition. The facts in the complaint are generally admitted and defendant asks that the land situated at Hotel and Bethel streets, be sold and the proceeds partitioned.

J. Lightfoot has filed his final accounts as guardian of Robert Davis King, now become of age. A balance of $692.77 is on hand.

DISAGREES WITH GEAR

Robinson Admits Confession of Williams.

Judge Robinson and Judge Gear have again arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions on exactly the same point of law. In the former trial of Edgar and Robert Williams the second Judge ruled out the alleged confession said to have been made by "Bob" Williams to Sheriff Chillingworth, and upon that the case fell through and a new indictment became necessary. Yesterday Judge Robinson decided that the confession could be admitted as evidence and allowed the statement made to Chillingworth to go before the jury. It will, however, bind but one defendant, Robert Williams, who made it, Edgar Williams not being present or giving his assent thereto.

The court held that the statement was binding only as to the man who made it, and he announced that he would so instruct the jury. Deputy Attorney General Douhitt admitted that the alleged confession could be used only against the defendant making it.

Sheriff Chillingworth testified that "Bob" Williams had told him that he and "Hickory" had committed the robbery, and the Sheriff stated that he sent out for champagne after the confession had been made.

The witness' testimony that "Hickory" referred to the other defendant was stricken out, as an assumption on his part which it was only the duty of the jury to decide.

The prosecution was concluded about 3 o'clock and Reynolds opened his defense by the introduction of testimony to prove the good character of the defendants. Ward, the jeweler from whom the goods were taken, was again placed upon the stand by the defendant, and A. F. Wall, of H. Wichman's, also gave his opinion of the stolen jewelry.

THE CHINESE SOCIETY TROUBLES

The case of Territory of Hawaii vs. C. K. Ai, which is the title of the suit to determine the legally constituted officers of the United Chinese Society, was on trial before Judge Gear yesterday. Very little progress was made in the trial because of the preliminary questions which were to be settled. Treasurer Wright was on the stand during the morning and identified the charter offered by the old officers of the Chinese Society. There is some trouble in proving the organization of the United Chinese Society and the trial was stopped to allow the introduction of further testimony upon the subject of the by-laws. Li Cheung, the court interpreter, was on the stand to testify as to this point, and the hearing was postponed until he could compare the original by-laws with the laws filed in the office of the Treasurer. The hearing will be resumed this morning.

WILL TEST EN BANC DECISION.

F. M. Brooks will make a test of the en banc decision of Judge Gear by attempting to secure the release of Domingo Ferreira, who was sentenced to prison for eighteen months by Gear, while Judge Humphreys was holding a session at the same time. The trial was had before Gear during the February term and Judge Humphreys was hearing the case of E. O. Hall & Sons vs. Paiolo Land and Development Co. on the same day. Brooks intends to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of Ferreira and will make the application before Judge Robinson.

COURT NOTES.

Plaintiff in the case of Makaio vs. Adamu and Albert Horner, bill to foreclose a mortgage, has appealed from the decision of Judge Robinson.

J. F. Colburn, as executor of the estate of Anton Rosa, has appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court in the matter of the guardianship of James Hoare, Jr.

W. H. Pain has filed an answer admitting the allegation of plaintiff in the case of Gustav Kunst, assignee of Bishop & Co., vs. W. H. Pain and Elsie Neumann, executrix, bill to enforce decree of foreclosure and sale. He consents also to a decree in accordance with the prayer of the complaint.

HUNDREDS OF WHALES SIGHTED

When the steamer James Makee was off Waianae yesterday morning, on her way to port, she passed an immense school of small whales which are known to the hunters of the great mammal as blackfish. Purser Lyons stated to a reporter that there must have been 500 at least of them traveling in a string a mile long. They were proceeding leisurely in the direction of Kaena Point and were close into shore.

The blackfish is the ca'ing or pilot whale, the grindhval of the Faroe Islanders and Norwegians. In length they are about twenty feet and are of a nearly uniform black color, except a line down the belly, which is grey.

On the coast of Norway they are at times killed in great numbers when seen in the neighborhood of land, the fishermen getting to the seaward of them in their boats and driving them into a bay or fjord, where they run themselves ashore and are easily slain. They are of an eminently sociable character and when attacked blindly follow the leaders of the herd. They belong to the order of Odontoceti or toothed whales, to which species the sperm whale belongs.

The blackfish pass the winter in the open seas and go north at the end of April or the beginning of May. When the first equinoxial gale commences to blow and the sea is white with [illegible] combers the whale food is driven [illegible] and the animals are forced to follow. Every year some of them get as far as Long Islands and increase the length of their stay off those coasts by the supply of whale food, the city gentlemen holding which are at times so thick that the color of the sea is changed by them.

Pilot whales are often armed with the bowl during their sojourn in tropical waters and are the favorite prey of the "killer" shark, that relentless tiger of the deep which does not hesitate to give battle to the great ravenal himself.

M'MAHON TELLS OF RECENT TRIP

"Although the missionaries have made Samoa a field of action for the last fifty years, I did not see a native man there who wore pants," says F. Maurice McMahon, the young "poet of passion" who has just returned from German Samoa.

"The Samoan is yet an object of interest to the passing traveler, for the reason that he sees him dressed as he was a century ago. The native men still wear the lawa-lawa, or short skirt, reaching from the hips to the knees."

McMahon also found out that the Samoans were lazy and disinclined to go fishing amongst the reefs for their food, preferring to eat the canned goods furnished from the stores of the German traders. Seldom does the Samoan have fish as a part of his repast. White men carry on the ancient and honorable art of scouring the deep ocean for toothsome fishes, and there is one license granted by the German Governor, permitting the white licensee to use dynamite. When a Samoan has fish for his dinner it is generally secured from this foreign dynamiter.

The Samoans have no musical instruments and no songs such as the people of the Hawaiian Islands are accustomed to, but use the gourd filled with beans for their dancing. They chant as Hawaiians do in their meles. Whenever they work at anything, as for instance McMahon found them at work building a church, they broke into a chant and worked faithfully. He went out rowing with a party of natives and during the eight or nine hours they spent upon the water his companions chanted continuously with the exception of about an hour, keeping time to the strokes of the paddles.

Mr. McMahon says that business in Apia since annexation has been poor because the place depended for its support upon the steamers which formerly called there, and which stop now only at Pago Pago, the American port in Samoa. The storekeepers have not the incomes they formerly had. The people are now going in for cacao. The land question is yet unsettled. Leases are only given for short periods. There are only about 500,000 acres available for cultivation, and of this area at least one-half will have to be left with the natives for raising their own foodstuffs. It is Mr. McMahon's opinion that only about a quarter of a million acres will be available for lease or sale in the German possessions.

Of the American possessions there seems to be very little land available for cultivation. The land is rich and the cacao grows profusely. From what he learned, the growers believe that the yield will be twice as great as formerly, the yield being about nine pounds per tree, the average per tree in other countries being about three pounds.

The labor question is also bothering the Samoan planters. The Samoans will not work. They prefer to keep their hair looking nice according to Samoan standards, by smearing lime of coral over their raven locks, thereby giving it a sunburned appearance. They grow their own taro and attend to other minor details of gardening, but work for another man they will not.

What struck Mr. McMahon as a strange thing was the desire of certain of the chiefs whom he met to take in washing. Not that they did the washing themselves, for that duty was turned over to the women. The ceremony of approaching the stranger to secure his dirty linen consisted in smooth talk, the giving of kawa to drink, ending with a request for the aforesaid linen.

He did not hear of many lepers there. One had come to the Island from Hawaii and had died, but he found many natives afflicted with elephantiasis. There was also another disease which seemed common. This was a disease which broke out in little warts and is called tontus by the natives. Nearly all the children are afflicted with it and many adults as well. The passing away of the warts generally leaves scars.

ROSE DAVISON IN A RUNAWAY

Miss Rose Davison, assistant secretary of the Board of Education, had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday morning, through the breaking of the pole in her buggy, and as a result she is now nursing several bruises and a wrenched wrist. Early in the forenoon she was driving down Punahou Hill behind her span, when suddenly the pole gave way. The horses were startled but she held a tight rein and prevented the buggy parting from the pole. Just at that moment the horses shied at a workman digging a ditch on the side of the road and started to run. An electric car was also approaching and the only thing left for Miss Davison to do was to run the horses and buggy up on the bank. As soon as the buggy struck, Miss Davison jumped, but tripped and fell, hurting her wrist and tearing her flesh in several places. The reins slipped from her hands and the horses bolted and ran to the Club stables. The buggy was smashed and one of the horses was badly injured.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Following the precedent set in the case of General Smith, the President has himself, through Secretary Root, ordered the trial by court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, one of the officers referred to as a participant in the administration of the water cure in the testimony developed before the Senate Philippine Committee recently.

HAWAII'S EXHIBIT SHOULD HAVE THE WIDEST SCOPE

Commissioner General Barrett Tells of His Impressions as to What Would Be Fitting.

LIFE and action will be the underlying principles of the St. Louis Exposition. Every point that would lead to the setting forth of the development and progress of the nation and its people, each item which will tell to the millions what has been accomplished, will be magnified and made central features of the displays, so that the exposition as a whole will represent America of today in contrast with the country when the Louisiana Purchase added so many millions of acres to our territory."

Commissioner General John Barrett, who will leave in the Nippon Maru tomorrow for the completion of his journey through the far East, and the South Pacific, in the interest of the exposition, has only the highest ideas as to what he hopes to see in the exposition when it is an accomplished fact, and in every talk he has had with representative Hawaiians he has dwelt at length upon what he would term the educational features which it is hoped to see incorporated into the various displays at this World's Fair. Mr. Barrett has had many opportunities to see the country immediately about Honolulu, but it is a matter of the greatest regret that his stay is cut short by force of circumstances, so that he may not visit the other Islands and thus acquaint himself personally with their beauties and tell the people how close to the hearts of the President and his advisers and the management of the exposition is a thorough display of the products and resources of this territory, on the occasion of the great fair.

Mr. Barrett, when he leaves Honolulu, will go first to Japan, where there is already much interest felt in the exposition. Then in turn he will visit Korea, China, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Java, Burmah, India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, and thence back to the United States by way of Samoa and this city. In all this means a trip of some 25,000 miles which is to be accomplished within the next eight months. During the journey Mr. Barrett will have to deal with Emperors and Governors, Princes and Ministers, and the presentation of the claims for consideration of the great fair will occupy his best endeavor and claim his complete attention.

During many of his private conversations Mr. Barrett has outlined what appears to him to be the foundation of an exhibit, but he has always refrained from giving a positive opinion owing to the fact that he is of opinion that these are questions which must in the future be settled by the people here, who know fully the resources of the country and what may be accomplished. For this reason also he has regretted the impossibility of forming any conclusions when he has not seen the other Islands, and he has been most urgent in his appeals to his friends here to secure the most perfect harmony of action, so that the exhibit shall be of the entire group and not from Oahu alone. Continuing his conversation at the Moana Hotel yesterday, Mr. Barrett said:

"The people of the United States, now and for some time in the future, will be most intensely interested in the problems of the development of the Pacific trade and countries. There are the greatest possibilities in what may be accomplished in this Western Ocean and now the people are looking for whatever they may find of information of the people, the countries and the routes of travel. Nothing which interests them should be overlooked, and for this reason there is in the minds of our leaders of thought a desire that Hawaii shall make a most comprehensive display of its products and people.

"Primarily of importance I would put a relief map of the Pacific Ocean and its boundaries, showing the position of the Islands and their relation to the trade routes. I should say that a relief map, twenty feet square, perhaps, indicating the shore lines of the Pacific, the Islands, the routes followed by sail and steam vessels and cables in traversing the sea, and the importance of Hawaii as lying upon the most direct and practical routes, would be one of those things which would attract more attention than anything else which might be prepared. People will give to a raised map attention and observation that they will not bestow upon the most elaborate wall map. They can see just what is indicated in the lines of the Islands, the sea's shores and the various delimitations of the lands. Such a map would do more to educate the people as to the location and possibilities of Hawaii than any number of printed maps and descriptions.

"This accomplished, the next step, in my opinion, would be the making of a series of maps of the various Islands, showing their mountains and valleys, the watersheds and the arable areas. What you want to do is to disabuse the public mind of its general opinion that the Islands are heaps of sand with palm trees upon them. Few people in the country know that here are the general features of scenery, with mountains more than 10,000 feet high, and vast valleys cultivated in general products. They must be educated if the Islands hope to have friends who will be of great benefit when there is a fight to be made for the Territory and its products. Supplementing the maps there will be, of course, photographs and other illustrations of the features of the islands and the many beauties. The maps would indicate not only the value of the Territory from its own economic importance, but as well the strategic and political worth of the group from naval and military points of view, all of which is not clearly known to the people of the country.

"I had the pleasure of visiting Tantalus and looking down upon the panorama of the city and its surroundings, and I could not but think if many people whom I know could imagine the beauties of that scene, they would gladly make the journey here for the purpose of enjoying it. It would be a great thing if it were possible to have a panoramic view of Honolulu and its surroundings prepared for the visitors to the Hawaiian building. There could be such a space given that the visitors might stand on a platform above the view and look down upon a pictured presentment of the charms of the country as I saw them. This might be supplemented, too, with similar views of Hilo and other points of interest in the Islands. It would be of the greatest interest if these could be put before the people simply to educate them in the views which can be had here.

"It has been found at previous expositions that the people themselves are greatly interested in agriculture, the development of land and the possibilities of the soil. Sugar is the principal crop here and the people should be educated as to the importance of the industry and its future, and how much of the life and development of the country depends upon the sugar interests. I am of opinion that there could not be found any feature of greater interest than a miniature representation of a sugar plantation. The railroad lines running through the lands, the irrigation and pumping plants, the mill in its place and the ploughs working the land, perhaps with some cane growing in its various stages of development, would be full of interest. The miniature plantation perhaps might be built to scale so that there would be some comprehension of its size and the great product. With photographs and statistics this would show to visitors just how much depends upon the development of the industry, in the matter of the wealth and prosperity of the Islands.

"In the matter of the coffee industry there should be followed the same general course. There might be shown coffee trees and the conditions under which they are grown. These should be in actual sizes and alive, if possible, supplemented, of course, by photographs of the plantations and the methods of handling the product.

"There would be great interest, too, in the sisal industry, which seems to be developing here and which may in the future be of the greatest service in the event of any trouble with the staple crop of the country. The plants, with the methods of developing the fiber and the final manufacture, should be fully shown, and I am sure such an exhibit will be found to be of the first interest to visitors. These three crops seem to comprise the principal industries of the Islands, and they should be well represented in any display that is made. There should be no half way exhibit. The Territory should so show its resources that the people will be drawn to visit it and to remember and talk about it. It should be so full of interest that it will attract the attention of the writers who will be on hand for the purpose of writing about what is shown and of telling the millions of people at home about the sights which are there. There will be a thousand and one exhibits of one and the same size, but that of such a country as this should stand out and compel admiration and remembrance. In this way only can the full reward of effort be obtained.

"Then there should be a first class exhibit of native woods. Such a display always attracts attention. There are beautiful woods here such as those from which the calabashes are made, for instance, and these should be shown so as to attract the attention of all who admire beautiful finish.

"As to the museum, I recognize that it is very difficult to arrange for the sending away of articles from such a museum as you have here. It must be remembered that the greatest art galleries of Europe contributed to the displays at Chicago, and without doubt there could be arranged space for a display in the great fire-proof art galleries which are being built at St. Louis for the housing of the works of art which will be received. The museum here is without doubt one of the greatest in its field in the world. I have looked through it carefully and wish only that I had a month to give to a study of the specimens which are there displayed. If it becomes known just what things are there, things which are without parallel, things of which there are no duplicates known in the world, students and savants will come here for the purpose of studying its treasures. In addition there should be comprehensive photographs of the interior taken and displayed so that the people might realize the scope of the museum and its wealth of objects bearing upon the history of Polynesia.

"A no unimportant feature, too, will be the school houses and the work done by the young people. The Kamehameha school will compare most favorably with the best institutions of the United States, and the Punahou College and the private schools as well as the public ones are of such high standard that there will be left the very best impression upon the people who look into the work of the children and the class of instruction. Too much attention cannot be given to this feature for the impression left by those who see the really wonderful schools of the Islands cannot but be of the best.

"I should say generally that one thing to be remembered is the fact that photographs must not be of small size, nor must they ever be piled up. A large picture will arrest the attention of a visitor and hold it, and all should be placed in frames on swivels so that they may be moved and not have to be held. I am hopeful that the preparation of an exhibit from Hawaii will develop along lines which will mean hearty co-operation of the people and will show as well the advancement of the race during the past century. As to any representation of the life of the Hawaiians, I think there should be some gathering of the native people showing their methods of preparing their food, their employments, their homes and the habits of the people. This would give an opportunity to indicate the advances made by the Hawaiians and would be a lesson to those who look into the history of the race.

"As the objects of an exhibit are primarily educational and not so, I do more care may not be given to the setting forth of the resources, for there is much to be won by the proper enlightenment of the people of our country as to what Hawaii has. With more exact knowledge will come visitors, investments, legislation and thoughtful appreciation of the Islands, and to win these the efforts put forth are worthy the best thought of the best men. I have a deep appreciation of the many kindnesses and courtesies with which I have been met here, and the sympathy of the press and people with my labors is most gratifying."

C. P. MORSE THE CRICKET CAPTAIN

A meeting of the board of management of the Honolulu Cricket Club was held yesterday afternoon, the following being present: W. L. Stanley, C. P. Morse, R. A. Jordan, H. L. Herbert, S. Beardmore, J. McGill and A. T. Miles.

A letter from Robert Anderson was read, regretting his inability to accept the position of captain of the club, to which he was recently elected.

Bills amounting to $8.30 were authorized to be paid by the treasurer.

Allan Dunn, H. E. Picker, M. R. Jamieson and J. L. Brett were elected active members of the club.

C. P. Morse was elected captain and J. L. Cockburn a member of the executive committee.

The treasurer of the club was authorized to pay $2 a week to a man for laying the matting on the Makiki pitch, twice a week.

There will be a practice game every Thursday afternoon at Makiki, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, and a game every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. The weekly practice game will commence today.

Kewalo Sewer Nearly Done.

The construction of the first two sections of the Kewalo sewer will be completed within three weeks, after which the contract for the remaining portion of the drain will be made. The drainage system along the line of the sewer is in operation as far as the work has been completed, and a considerable portion of the Kakaako district is already receiving the benefit of it.

The new bridges over Ala Moana road and Queen street have been completed and are now open to traffic.

The United Copper Company, with a capital of $50,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

THAT CHAPTER

A chapter on Scott's Emulsion often holds a prominent position in the histories of weak children.

The gist of that chapter usually reads like this—"child weak, pale, thin, no appetite, fretful, weakness left over from grippe or other disease. Began small doses Scott's Emulsion three times a day after meals. No apparent change first week. Then appetite improved, then strength increased, then child more lively, slept better, a decided gain in weight, better color in the face."

And so it goes till the child is reported well and strong.

Sounds simple enough and it is simple—Scott's Emulsion is just what the weak child needs.

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Just received a large assortment of Rugs; all grades and sizes in—

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Having such a large stock of these Rugs we have reduced our prices on nearly all sizes. . .

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AGENTS.

Archbishop Corrigan's condition has greatly improved, the pneumonia being thoroughly broken.

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Smiths' Cash Store, at 25-27 Market street, San Francisco, claim to accomplish this desirable end for the benefit of their customers, and allow nothing to prevent.

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Greatest guarantee of quality and freshness of supplies forwarded. Careful packing to insure safe arrival.

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Order a trial case.

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CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

Robinson Differs From Other Judges.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Judge Robinson delivered his first charge to a grand jury yesterday since his appointment to the bench. His instructions to the inquisitorial body differed materially from the charges delivered upon former occasions by Judges Humphreys and Gear. One of the points of difference is an admonition to the jury that it is not compelled to consider trivial cases where the punishment is less than a year. Another is that it is not absolutely necessary for every jury to make a tour of investigation through all public institutions upon each and every occasion, and the jury is further instructed that none of its members can receive compensation for services as clerk or secretary. The third Judge holds that there is no statute in Hawaii providing for such compensation, which would seem to indicate that some of the jurymen favored by the first two Judges drew various amounts from the Territory illegally. All of the past juries have had secretaries and oftentimes clerks, in addition who drew from one hundred to three hundred dollars apiece for their services, in addition to their per diem as jurymen.

C. M. Cooke was appointed by the court as foreman of the grand jury and William Henry Tell was sworn as bailiff. Emil Ney, Judge Gear's old standby, was about the corridor waiting to be called upon for the service but he was simply ignored. Tell was formerly bailiff to the Court of Fire Claims and was recommended by its members to Judge Robinson.

The grand jury is composed of sixteen men, five of the special jurymen having been excused. These were: J. B. Castle, C. H. Atherton, D. Kanewanui, Godfrey Brown and C. F. Herrick. The grand jury is holding its sessions in the old throne room in the Capitol building, and immediately after its organization yesterday morning, an adjournment was taken for the day, because of the Lishman funeral.

After a brief review of the origin of the grand jury, a definition of infamous crimes, and a discussion of the grand jury's duties the court said:

"While admonishing you to be thorough and efficient in the discharge of your duties, I charge you that the present depleted condition of the Territorial treasury, which is a fact doubtless known to each and all of you, should urge you to be prompt and expeditious in your investigations and deliberations. The expense incident to each day's session of a grand jury is considerable and each day unnecessarily employed in inquiring into a trifling offense alleged to have been committed or into the management of a public institution against the officers or employes of which there has been directed no charge or suspicion of mismanagement imposes a useless expense and an unnecessary financial burden upon the taxpayers of this Territory.

"While your privilege and right to inquire into crimes alleged to have been committed is co-extensive with the jurisdiction of this court in criminal cases and extends to all classes of public offenses, from the most insignificant and trifling to the most heinous and infamous—from simple assault to murder in the first degree—still I charge you, especially in view of the depleted condition of the Territorial treasury, that it is not strictly your duty to inquire into any crime alleged to have been committed, the punishment for which, prescribed by statute, is imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term less than one year, whether with or without fine, nor is it strictly your duty to inquire into the management of any or all public institutions situated in this Circuit, upon every occasion at which you are summoned, although it is your privilege and right to do so.

"The people of the Territory of Hawaii, and the complaining witnesses as well, have a remedy, adequate, complete and speedy, at a vastly less expense to the Territory, in the summary jurisdiction exercised by the District Courts under our laws in the hearing and determination of criminal offenses not included in the definitions of capital and otherwise infamous crimes, and in case of mismanagement of a public institution, persons having knowledge of such mismanagement would not hesitate, in these days of enlightenment and zeal for the public good, to call it to your attention without delay."

Then, advising the grand jury of the necessity for secrecy, the court concludes as follows:

"No indictment can be found by you unless at least twelve of your number concur in the finding. When an indictment is found by you, you will endorse thereon, "A true bill," and have such endorsement signed by your foreman. While not required by law in this jurisdiction, it is customary and usual and generally required by law in other jurisdictions, that the accused shall be provided with a copy of the indictment, if found, and I believe it advisable that the custom and usage be followed in this jurisdiction as it affords the accused a better opportunity to prepare for his defense. A sufficient number of copies of the indictment should, therefore, be prepared so that the accused or his attorney may be furnished with a copy at some time prior to his arraignment upon the crime charged.

"No member of the grand jury can be excused, except by the order of the court. If any member of the grand jury is absent at any time, or delinquent, it will be the duty of the foreman to present the fact to the court. You may select one of your number as clerk to keep the minutes of your proceedings, but only such minutes need be kept as will enable you to make your final report to the court, which report you will present upon the conclusion of your labors. No additional compensation will be allowed to the one so selected and acting as clerk, as no additional compensation is provided by law.

"Court will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. and adjourn at 4 p. m., with a recess from 12 m. to 2 p. m., on all court days except Saturdays, when adjournment will be had at 12 m., and these will constitute your hours."

WAIKIKI ROAD WIDENING MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

ALTHOUGH the plan for widening the Waikiki road has been approved and work under it in progress less than a month, there has been made such a start that the traveler by the route easily sees what will be the result when the entire road has been made to conform to the plans which have been followed in the setting back of fences now on the new property lines. Between Kapiolani Park and the Waikiki stream, which divides the Hawaiian Hotel Annex property and the Moana Hotel sites, more than one-half of the removal work has been accomplished or is under way.

The widening of the thoroughfare within the limits named is being accomplished on the mauka side only. In previous widenings of the road the makai properties were cut down as much as they could be and yet keep the lots of such depth as to permit of their improvement. The new extensions of the road have the additions on the mauka side only. This means more or less trouble along the frontages owing to the improvements, but the one greatest stretch, that of the Kapiolani estate, comprised in the homestead of the Dowager Queen and now the residence of the two Princes, has been made to conform to the new line, the fence being back to the line, and the traveler sees just what the boulevard will be when its entire length has been treated to Superintendent Boyd's remedy.

The first lot which was cut back to the new line was that which is at the immediate corner of the road skirting Kapiolani Park on the ewa boundary. This is a vacant spot which is the property of E. S. Cunha. The fence has been removed and the small trees which were growing cut down, the improvement being accomplished without material sacrifice of foliage. Immediately adjoining, on the town side, is the residence of Mrs. Lemon, where the fences have not yet been removed, but arrangements have been made, and this will be done very shortly. There will fall very few large trees there and what remains will make a beautiful appearance. In the Ocean View property of J. Ottman there has been removed the store and residence, making the line straight to the stream.

Between the stream and the road which runs back through to the rear houses there are three stores, all small ones, and these being the property of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, have been arranged for the removal. The only thing which delays action there is that the deeds of the property ceded to the Territory have not yet arrived from Washington, where they were acknowledged, but J. O. Carter, agent for the owner, expects them in the mail arriving this week. There will be in the same package the deeds to two unoccupied lots, which are below the road, extending to the Kapiolani estate homestead.

On the Ewa side of the road running toward the mill is the corner property which is known as the one-dollar-a-foot piece, that amount being the sum claimed by the owner, the Kapiolani estate. The lot is very shallow, something close to 100 feet, and the widening of the street will put the fence almost back to the house. The practical destruction of the property is the claim on which the large price is based. Immediately below this lot come in the two vacant properties of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the only building which must be removed being a small stable. The moving will be a matter of small moment as there is little vegetation there. Immediately at the corner of the two holdings is a Government well, furnishing water for the sprinklers. This well will be kept, the pipe from it being run under the road to the curb line, where there will be a standpipe from which the road carts will be supplied.

Along the entire front of Pualeilani, the Princes' home, the fences have been removed, the ground leveled, and almost all the stumps removed. The setting back of this long line of fence, extending from the upper end of the property, opposite the beach place of the ex-Queen, to the Cleghorn road, caused some loss of ancient trees, but now that the improvement has been made the loss seems inconsiderable, only the cocoanuts being greatly missed. There were something like fifty trees removed, some twenty being cocoanuts and the rest divided between date palms and algarobas.

Below the Cleghorn road the old graveyard is being removed. The bodies being taken up are about thirty in number, and all are being reinterred in the lot at the rear of the church. This is Government land, as is the school house site, and while the fences are being back there is as well being accomplished the removal of most of the palms, though they are out of great size. From the school house to the Waikiki stream the property is that of the Moana Hotel, and the changes there are being made already. This will include the taking back of the little store on the banks of the stream, which will be accomplished very soon.

On the city side of the stream there has been accomplished nothing, except that Superintendent Boyd, with his usual energy, has kept up the work so unflaggingly that there are not more than three interests which have to be settled with before he can announce that the road widening from the King street end to the park will depend only on the work of the men.

Just ewa of the stream are the Queen Emma and the Hotel Annex properties, on either side of the road, and these promise to give some trouble. The Government, through Superintendent Boyd, has offered a compromise which may yet be accepted and will mean little loss to the beauty of the boulevard, since the widening must be accepted as a fact. The loss according to the plans will include the south side line of the cocoanut trees in the Annex grounds, but Mr. Boyd has suggested that the Government will extend the lily pond and replant the lily bulbs, so that within three months there will be just as pretty a pond as there now is, though the cocoanut trees which would have to be replanted will not give the effect of tropical beauty which now distinguishes the park.

On the mauka side of the road there is nothing to be done but cut out the date palm trees, unless they are moved back, the suggestion that they be left as dividing the driving crown from the street car lines not meeting with official approval now. There is, however, a growing sentiment that there should be some such addition to the foliage features of the boulevard, and some of the Waikiki people are talking of a meeting for the purpose of making representations to the Department of Public Works on this subject. There will yet have to be settlements effected with the owners and lessees of these properties.

Extending from the Queen Emma homestead to the boundaries of the Cornwell-Bowler-Ahrens property is the holding of Bruce Cartwright. In these premises Superintendent Boyd has accomplished a settlement at the rate of less than 1 cent a foot. The property is entirely banana and vegetable gardens, with the exception of a small store, which can be moved without trouble. The Cornwell property has been offered to the Government for 15 cents a foot, but Mr. Boyd is working upon the tax lists to see the values as appraised before settling. The same is true of the Charles Booth lands, which lie between McCully Land Company holdings, and the differences as to values are such that the Government, while hopeful of an early settlement, may yet have to place the matter in the hands of a jury. All the other holdings are now the property of the Government under settlement and the work of setting back the fences will go on with rapidity.

The making of a sweeping curve rather than the sharp elbow which is now at the Hopkins switch, will have various effects. The fact that the house at the corner, which is now unoccupied, belongs to the Government, makes the task an easy one, as it enables a settlement with Judd and McCully owners, which will be beneficial to all and will reduce the amount of damages which otherwise might have to be paid. The road from the property of Superintendent Boyd, instead of having the sharp turn, will meet the straight stretch with a long curve, the house at the corner being left with the rear fronting the new boulevard. This will give frontage to property which now lies enclosed by Government holdings, and slight exchanges there will be ample compensation for holders who give land further out the road.

Superintendent Boyd is greatly elated over the progress which has been made in the work. He said yesterday that in his opinion there would be final settlements in every case before the end of June or early in July at the very latest, and as there was a sufficient frontage already secured to enable the force of his department to keep right along at work setting back fences, there would be no delay caused by any slight hanging back in the adjustment of the minor holdings.

With this prospect the entire boulevard to the park should be ready for public use in its new and improved form early in the fall.

GRIFFITHS WILL LOOK FOR TREES

Forestry Expert E. M. Griffiths, who stopped here on his way to the Philippines, has written to Commissioner Wray Taylor that he is now on the round of the islands and will keep a sharp lookout for anything that will be of advantage to the local forests.

Mr. Griffiths, when the letter received by Mr. Taylor by the Buford was written, had just completed his preliminary investigation and was starting upon his round of the islands of the group. He said that what he had seen of the islands made him more than ever in love with Hawaii. He said neither the climate nor the surroundings were equal to those of these Islands.

Mr. Griffiths will make it his business to thoroughly investigate the condition of the forests of the archipelago and then will make a report upon what he has seen, and will recommend the sending to other parts of the country of any trees which he may conclude are suitable for transplanting in other portions of American territory. This will mean the introduction of some valuable trees into the forests of this country.

Vaults costing $300,000 will be placed in the First National Bank of Chicago's new $5,000,000 building.

MARINES MAY COME

150 Men May Be Assigned Here.

According to advices from Philadelphia a detachment of United States marines may be drafted for service at the naval station here. The inspection of the marines at League Island Navy Yard this year has been of unusual interest to the officers there, owing to the rumor that 150 of the men are to be sent to Honolulu. Inquiry yesterday at the naval station failed to disclose any knowledge of the promise of a marine garrison. It was stated that no orders bearing upon the garrisoning of marines have ever been issued to the commandant here and no provisions have been made with a view to erecting barracks and laying out a parade ground at the Honolulu naval station.

Admiral Merry inquired last year of the commanding officer of the Marine Corps whether the sending of a detachment of marines to Honolulu was contemplated, but no definite reply was ever received. It has been understood, however, that as soon as work is commenced on the naval station at Pearl Harbor marines would be assigned to Hawaii for service there.

If the marines are sent to Honolulu barracks would have to be built at the Waikiki end of the enclosed portion of the naval station opposite the commandant's office, or on the property owned by the United States just mauka of the navy coal sheds. There is not room enough for barracks and a parade ground in each place and these would have to be in separate places.

The garrisoning of marines here would be welcomed in Honolulu, as there is hardly a body of men in the service better drilled, and the average marine is neat and clean. A marine detachment, however small, would be of considerable value to the station, as guards could be maintained about the coal yards, the docks and other places where Government stores are kept.

HARDER TIMES FOR JAP SERVANTS

The Hawaii Shinpo Sha says: Mr. Pain and his associates are not the only people who have a grudge against the Rapid Transit Co. Ever since the company began to operate its line all over the city's suburbs, it has played havoc among the Japanese servants' class. Since they can make a quick and pleasant round trip for only a dime, many suburbanites have disposed of their buggies and phaetons, which were, hitherto, the means of conveying them to and from town. The horses, then, either sold or turned into pasture, and naturally a wholesale discharge of stableboys ensued. Such work as watering the garden which formed a part of a stableboy's duty, now constitutes a part of the mistress' daily amusement, while the master finds himself, all of sudden, needing occasional physical exercise and vigorously pushes the handle of a lawnmower every Sunday afternoon.

The citizens of the Flowery Kingdom are really placed in sad plight. With the severe exclusion bill of United States on one hand, and Canada's five hundred dollars tax on the other, they are placed between the devil and the deep sea. Thus two of the most prospective labor markets are entirely and hopelessly closed doors against them. Even then they don't lose their courage but patiently seek some other suitable place. We admire the courage and spirit of the Chinese nation.

The United States coast and geodetic survey vessel Pathfinder, Captain Gilbert, is to remain in Philippine waters for survey work for the remainder of the year.

THE MAN FOR ME!



The Happy Man!
The Man With Force!
The Man With Grit!

The man whose look and action show him to be one of nature's models, the man who grasps your hand with a strength and a smile that say, "I am a man." Show me the man with confidence in himself, the man who does not hesitate to do what he thinks is right, and I will show you a man you can trust.

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And I have devoted my life to developing them. I know that Electricity is the force that makes vitality, and I use it to build up men who are nervous, hesitating, sleepless failing in memory, losing self-confidence, weak in heart and stomach, losing youthful ambition and courage. Men like that, or those with pains in the back, rheumatism, sciatica or those other troubles which follow a loss of nature's vital power, I can cure. I can make them feel young, strong and energetic with my Electric Belt. If you are such a man come to me. My belt is in a class by itself. I take the other kind in trade. Get my book. It has facts you will be interested in. It is free if you enclose this ad

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LADIES' OXFORDS, make of E P Ried & Co., extension sole, military heel, latest up-to-date style, a bargain at $3.50

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Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Good for Hawaii

The advance of 1-16 of a cent on 96 degree centrifugal means an extra dividend to these Islands of about $500,000.

Subscriptions are being taken in San Francisco to relieve the famine in Guatemala, resultant from the late earthquakes and devastation.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Lieut. James Joseph Barry, U. S. N., retired, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, from Bright's disease, after a two weeks' illness.

NO LOSS OF TIME.

I have sold Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for years, and would rather be out of coffee and sugar than it. I sold five bottles of it yesterday to threshers that could go no farther, and they are at work again this morning."—H. R. Phelps, Plymouth, Okla., U. S. A. As will be seen by the above the threshers were able to keep on with their work without losing a single day's time. You should keep a bottle of this Remedy in your home. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE HAGUE, May 1.—The bulletin posted this morning at Castle Loo, referring to the health of Queen Wilhelmina, announced that Her Majesty's condition was satisfactory.



Read what - - -
Mr. Paul Isenberg says:

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIRS:—The presence of the horn-fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours, PAUL R. ISENBERG.

So-Bos-So Kilfly Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month	$.50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Papers invariably in advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager

FRIDAY MAY 16

A regiment of Indians would get great sport out of the Filipinos with the water cure.

The beef trust is finding out what it means to have a President who was once a cow-puncher.

Since the President acted on Miles and Funston the after-dinner General has become a negligible quantity.

An exchange says that "Mr. Bryan's one idea is the Kansas City platform." Prince David may not be on hand the next time, though, to readopt it. The business of platform making is now wide open.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It wasn't Prince David, it was John Wise, but the Prince got all the discredit. It is time for his friends to get in between.

A wise old man, the Bishop of Panopolis. It did not take him long to see through and defeat the intrigue to use the church, in the Wendelin matter, as a political weapon against the Territorial administration. It would surprise the people of Honolulu to know who engineered the scheme and how far they actually went in trying to deceive the Bishop.

Transports which are denied landing at Nagasaki, because of the cholera in Manila, will come directly here. So long as they bring clean bills of health and have developed no serious cases of sickness en route, they are probably safe visitors. Nevertheless the port will find much comfort in the fact that Dr. Cofer nor the Board of Health is disposed to take chances.

An eager attempt is being made to bring the Catholic church into politics against Mr. Dole and his friends, the incentive being the Wendelin matter. Happily the church is wisely led and while it protects the honor of its priests, it does not lend itself to the wiles of politicians, Tammany or otherwise. As the Advertiser has said before, the Board of Health acted hastily, without tact and in a way to do Father Wendelin an injustice. We hope it will repair its error; but in the meantime there is no occasion for doing politics.

The efforts of the Philippine Commission to reduce the number of rats in Manila are meeting with much success. In a report on the subject forwarded to the War Department, we learn that between September, 1901, and February 1, 1902, 33,772 rats have been caught by the official rat-catchers and natives. Of this number, 30,786 were examined for infection at the health board's laboratory. Two hundred and twenty-nine bubonic plague rats were found, or seven-tenths of one per cent of the number examined. In January, 16,776 rats were examined, and of these fifty-one were found to be infected, three-tenths of one per cent for the month, "from which it would appear," says Major Maus, "that the disease among rats is gradually disappearing. Should the plague entirely disappear from the rodents there would be a strong probability of the termination of the present epidemic." Every house in which infected rats were found was remodeled, cleaned, and disinfected.

WAHIAWA.

The Wahiawa colony is developing its rich tract in the California way. Believing that irrigation is cheaper than rain, it has brought down enough mountain water to keep its soil supplied with moisture at all times. As a result it can, other things being equal, depend upon crops while other arable sections, dependent upon rain, may go without. In such a season as we had two years ago last winter Wahiawa could easily keep itself in vegetables, fruits and forage and have a surplus to sell.

What the colony needs next is easier access to this market and a chance here to reach the public without paying toll to the middleman. A Wahiawa grower said, the other day, that he could not afford to sell peas for two and one-half cents per pound which afterwards retailed for ten. It was hard enough, he added, to overcome the prejudice of Asiatic cooks for peas that had to be shelled and were not found in a convenient can, without giving the middleman all the profits to be ultimately had from them. In the event of better roads or rapid transit to the railway line this grower thought that Wahiawa would establish a common retail depot here and put Honolulu in touch with home-grown mountain products sold by the producers themselves.

It is highly important from many points of public view that the Wahiawa colony should make a success of its undertaking. If it does well, there will be, of course, other irrigated colonies; and the more successful small farmers there are, the less money will be sent away for fruits and vegetables. Army men suggest a defensive argument in the statement that, with production as it is, Oahu could not withstand a siege for one month. Considering that as the first result of a war between the United States and some great maritime power, Honolulu would be attacked, the plea for more agricultural colonies and more small farmers, is an impressive one.

THE AFFAIR OF SAMAR.

It is surprising to find a Filipino and especially one of rank, saying that he approves of the course in Samar of General Smith whose order, "Kill every one over ten," has startled the humane sentiment of the American people and exposed them to the same rebuke that they so lately visited upon the Spaniards. Yet Don Felipe Buencamino, leader of the Federal party in Manila and a member of the Philippine Commission, declares that General Smith, in view of the "peculiar conditions" in the island, did not go further with his butcheries and his "water cures" than circumstances warranted. This is strange enough but it is stranger yet that so many Americans, not brought up like Señor Buencamino under the rule of Spain, should hold a similar opinion.

The phrase "peculiar conditions" has excused many atrocities perhaps more any other. There were such conditions in France when the Huguenots were slain and in Spain when heretics were sent to the stake. The Duke of Alva found them in the low countries and put the innocent, not exclusively "over ten," to sword and pike. "Peculiar conditions" lighted the fires of Smithfield and accounted for Napoleon's butcheries in Egypt, and in our own day, the present Weyler up and down the map of Cuba like the ravening beast we compared him with. Nearly two thousand years ago they sent a young Galilean to the cross, and in the ages since have sacrificed a myriad of martyrs of His faith.

But the phrase does not deceive. A Christian nation knows that no conditions can be "peculiar" enough to excuse the crimes of murder and of torture. They know that no cause is just that has to do injustice. Things may be bad in Samar as they generally are where a rude and primitive people are fighting an invader; but they were also bad in Western America when the Indians were trying to hold their ground against the pale face. The red men knew no better than to burn and scalp; but the United States did not retaliate in kind. It waged a manly warfare until the end came; and today these same Indians are turning their scalping knives into pruning hooks and find to the nature of those who conquered them something upon which to remodel their own views of life.

A war of inhumanity never succeeds if the people upon whom it is waged are proof against extermination. It embitters them to a distant generation as was shown when, upon the outbreak of our war with Spain, the people and press of Holland, a country which Spain had ravaged so long ago, were unanimously on our side. They could not forget the dragoons of Alva. Nor will the people of Samar soon forget the methods of the American invader. It is useless to try and make contented subjects or admiring fellow citizens out of men whose children even if "over ten," have been slain or who, themselves, have suffered the agonies of the water cure. Nor is it possible to keep them peaceable. Again the invaders themselves find demoralization in their own ways of warfare, and it all reacts upon the character of their nation.

We are in the Philippines for the purpose of "benevolent assimilation." This calls for the light hand and the persuasive word; and if for war, a humane and manly contest with the enemy which will leave the way open for peace with friendship. The methods of the barbarous simply make assimilation of any kind impossible; and put the day far in the future when the Philippines will be anything but a burden to us.

THE GRAND JURY.

Not being in the deal to compel an extra session of the Legislature to supply funds, Judge Robinson urges the grand jury to do its business promptly and go home. He does not want the jury to pile up costs and, as a special safeguard to the taxpayers, he tells it that it need not mouse in the sphere of the District Courts in search of small offenses, nor use the knowledge of trifling errors in the management of some public office as an excuse for long and costly inquiries.

All this is refreshing and quite American. Here in Hawaii grand juries have been far more strenuous than they are wont to be on the mainland. There they come and go without absorbing public thought and without spending much money; here they have taken the center of the stage, throwing into the background even the courts themselves and running up a heavy bill for hard-pressed people to pay. Judge Robinson in devising a business-like session for the grand jury, voices, not only his own good sense, but the wish and hope of those who stand the costs.

The Advertiser would like to add to his charge what his position would not permit him to say, namely that the present grand jury ought especially to avoid the course of some previous ones in the matter of letting any of its members "get even," through the process of indictment, with people towards whom they have a personal grievance. More private grudges have been fed in grand jury rooms than the public can imagine. When the question of an indictment comes up the accused man is not summoned; as a rule, only his enemies are heard, and the stigma of accusation follows. The cost and trouble of proving his innocence comes next; and he is deprived of the right to know who started his malicious prosecution and of the right to sue the man for damages if he does find out. Given such immunities and power a bad man may be able, with his vote and influence, to make a grand jury as brutal a weapon of injustice as was the Star Chamber of the English King or the lettre du cachet of the French despot. We know of no higher duty for good men on grand juries than that of keeping private enmity out of public channels. The grand jury room is not a place for the settlement of personal quarrels, but one where justice may be assisted and the broad interests of society subserved.

THE OSAKA EXPOSITION.

Consul General Saito's request that an Hawaiian display be sent to the Japanese national exposition to be held at Osaka, calls public notice to the fact that the Japanese have developed a series of world's fairs which is full of interest and value. The first fair, held at Kyoto in the spring of 1894, was visited by many foreigners who were delighted to find there works of art such as are seldom seen outside the palaces of the imperial clan and of the hereditary nobles. The most exquisite porcelains; ivories, from the daintiest works of the famous carvers to such conceptions as an eagle in full flight; ancient kakemonas and deft modern embroideries; cloissoune worth a prince's ransom; armor from antique shrines; screens of such taste and beauty that they needed an even more palatial setting than the Mikado's old palace gave them—all these were displayed in a profusion that seemed incredible to the Westerner who had known such things as rarities. Besides its art, Japan also showed the proofs of its material progress—its labor-saving devices, its improved architecture, its modern weapons of war, its new products, its school equipment and a thousand other things which spoke of its complete redemption from recent semi-barbarism.

Since 1894 the Japanese expositions have been adding to their scope until they now compare very well with any of the fairs, not of first rank, which have been held in the United States—and they are infinitely more picturesque. At Osaka a crowning achievement is looked for. Japan will draw in what it can of the world's store to [illegible] with its own; and to Japanese [illegible] and general handicraft will be added those of many other people. It is an honor to Hawaii to be asked to take part in this fine display and we but only hope that it will do so but that many of our people will realize the benefits to be had from a visit to the most delightful of all the Asiatic countries at a time when the treasures of palaces and museums and shrines are gathered and shown in one place.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Ala Moana road along the beach is now open to the public for light vehicles.

The regular rehearsal of the choir of St. Andrew's cathedral will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the church. All members must be present.

Alack Harris, the well known horse-trainer, was kicked by a horse which he was driving yesterday and sustained a fracture of one of his legs.

Miss Edith Rogers will sing at this week at the Thursday noon song service at the Y. W. C. A. This will be one of the last opportunities to hear Miss Rogers, as she soon will leave for the coast.

Frank Vida Jackson, aged 20 months, the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Jackson, died yesterday forenoon after an illness of several weeks. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. E. B. Friel, Nuuanu valley.

Another drowning has been reported from Kauai, as occurring a few days ago. The victim was a Portuguese boy named Clements, and the accident occurred near the Hanapepe school house. The boy was in bathing and went beyond his depth. Though taken out of the water within a few minutes it was impossible to resuscitate the child.

An exhibition not on the program furnished entertainment for the spectators at the tennis court on the Beretania street court yesterday afternoon. F. J. Church was riding along on his bicycle, when "Jack" Atkinson mounted the rear wheel of the machine. Under the combined weight the rim broke, with a loud crash, and both riders were thrown to the ground. Neither was injured but the incident was exciting while it lasted.

Commissioner Wray Taylor of the Bureau of Agriculture has received a supply of seeds of the "Dutch Cabbage," which will be distributed upon application. The seeds given out by the commissioner which had been forwarded to him by Delegate Wilcox, appear to have been of good quality. Flattering reports are being received from those who have been growing vegetables from these seeds furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

The meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society will be held Saturday evening at the residence of J. B. Atherton at which the final arrangements will be made for the jubilee celebration which is to be given May 22. In the afternoon of the day following the celebration a jubilee social will be given at the residence of Theodore Richards. Interesting programs with music and literary numbers and reminiscent addresses are being arranged.

Beneath a mound of newly turned sod, almost hidden from the sun by a profusion of flowers that tell of the sincere sorrow of a multitude of friends and relatives, the remains of Robert Lishman are at rest in Nuuanu Valley cemetery. The funeral of the well-known kamaaina took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Keeaumoku street, Makiki, services being conducted there and also at the grave.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper will occupy, after June 1st, the King street residence of Hon. Sam Parker.

John Emmeluth has signed the contract for the construction of the water works at Lahaina, and will begin very soon upon the work.

Judge Stanley has been presented with a Past Master's jewel by the members of Pacific Lodge No. 822, F. & A. M. The presentation speech was made by Past Master Norman E. Gedge.

Miss Edith Rogers, who has charmed many Honolulu audiences with her voice, leaves shortly for California, where she will remain permanently. She will sing today, probably for the last time in public, at the noon song service at the Y. W. C. A.

Land Commissioner Boyd is preparing to throw open for settlement about 600 acres of land in the Puna district. A large tract in Kona is also to be offered to homesteaders. Ten and twenty acre lots are being offered, but there are far more applications in than land at the disposal of the commissioner.

The musical circle of the Kilohana Art League will give a piano recital Monday evening next at the residence of Mrs. S. N. Castle in Manoa valley. The recital will be given by Mrs. Loye Holmes Miller of Punahou, assisted by Miss Edith Preston Howard. Miss Charity Crosson and Mr. Loye Holmes Miller. The cars from Punahou run at 7:15 o'clock and each 20 minutes thereafter.

Some action may be taken today by the attorneys for Macfarlane & Co. et al., the liquor dealers who made the fight on Primo beer licenses, looking toward the closing of these saloons. Treasurer Wright is back from Hawaii, but will take no action toward revoking the licenses, and unless Judge Estee acts the saloons will remain open, probably until July, when the licenses expire.

The Rev. A. B. Weymouth, so well and lovingly known in this diocese, who has been incumbent of the church of the Holy Innocents, Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, for sometime past, has been elevated to a canonry in the cathedral of St. Andrew's, Honolulu. Canon Weymouth's many friends will be glad to learn of his well-merited promotion.—Church Messenger, Los Angeles.

The Pacific Hardware and Steel Company has opened its office and sample rooms in the Stangenwald building. T. A. Hays, who for many years was with the firm of Miller, Sloss & Scott, is the resident agent, having come down recently accompanied by Mrs. Hays to make his home here. The corporation represents the combination of the houses of Miller, Sloss & Scott and the G. W. Gibbs Company, a strong combination of dealers in the various branches of their business.

It is reported from Waimea that John Horner, who was supposed to have been accidentally burned to death, was in reality murdered and the fire started to conceal the alleged crime. The story from Waimea is to the effect that Mr. Horner refused credit to some Porto Ricans at the butcher shop where he was employed, and was finally compelled to forcibly eject them. They made threats, and later Horner's house was discovered afire. All efforts to rescue him were futile and when the body was taken from the ruins it is alleged that two knife wounds were discovered near the heart.

Judge Estee made an order yesterday allowing thirty days in which to perfect the appeal in the Honolulu Plantation Co. case.

Miss Rose Davison is suffering from a broken thumb on her right hand, as a result of the runaway in which she participated on Wednesday.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan, of the First Foreign Church of Hilo, is expected to return to San Francisco in September, and to seek a California charge.

A meeting of yacht owners of the Hawaii Yacht Club has been called for this afternoon to consider the racing rules and to recommend alterations.

Supt. Boyd has had prepared a contour map of the proposed site for the McKinley Memorial playground at Pawaa. The map has been placed in the hands of Governor Cooper for the use of the executive committee.

Hirano, the Japanese who, last Tuesday, attempted to kill a Japanese woman named Sato by shooting her with a revolver in a house at the corner of Smith and Pauahi streets, was arrested last night in Nuuanu valley by Officer Toma Abe.

Mrs. Charles W. Hathaway and Miss Hathaway, who were recent sojourners in Honolulu, were guests at a dinner lately at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The dinner was given by Dwight M. Collins, of Berkshire, Mass. The Hathaways will go to Sycamore Park for the summer.

Subscription lists for the new Young Men's Club are being circulated. The committee has practically decided upon the purchase of the Waterhouse property on Adams Lane, the price agreed upon being $15,375. The building is to cost $10,000 and furnishings half that amount.

The new K. of P. lodge recently organized here expects to receive its charter by the Alameda today. The following are the officers of the new lodge: Chancellor Commander, C. M. V. Forster, P. C.; Vice Chancellor, F. H. Kilbey; Prelate, H. A. Taylor; Master of Work, George Ward, Keeper of Records and Seal, A. Ahrendt; Master of Finance, J. Bicknell; Master of Exchequer, W. F. Storey; Master-at-Arms, G. Ericksen; Inner Guard, A. S. Prescott; Outer Guard, W. A. Patton; Trustees, A. N. Sinclair, H. McKechnie and E. R. Hendry; Physician, A. N. Sinclair.

DOOMED CITY OF ST. PIERRE

Modern Pompeii Recently Had Population of 23,500.

St. Pierre, formerly the second but for the last thirty years the principal city and part of the island of Martinique, had by late census a population of about 23,500 souls. It is situated on the northwest coast of the island, about 15 miles above Fort de France, the capital.

It was founded in 1635 by Esnambac and is one of the most picturesque cities in the whole West Indies. Its botanical gardens are among the finest in the world. It lies on a bight of the northwest coast of the island, where the slopes of Mont Pelee and the three-crested Cabret come together at the sea. The warehouses and factories lie on the small piece of flat ground next to the sea, while the residences are up on the hillsides. It has no harbors, properly speaking, but the road head is well protected by the island itself except on the west and southwest. The country around is very populous, as is in fact the whole island, on some part of which there are more people to the square mile than even in the thickly settled industrial centers of England or Belgium.

Sloping up from the city on the northeast and the southeast respectively, at a distance of five miles, Mont Pelee and the three-crested Cabret culminates in sharp peaks some 4450 feet in height, clothed with verdure to the very points.

Mont Pelee, though generally quiescent, was in a state of eruption in the year 1851, when much damage was done. The whole island is covered with mountains set with numerous cones all at one time volcanic, as is attested by the great masses of scoria and lava intervening between them and compassing parts of their sides and summits.

The population of Martinique is about 168,000, of whom some 17,000 are whites and Asiatics, the rest being negroes.

The Rorima, Captain Muggah, which was destroyed at St. Pierre, left New York April 26 for St. Thomas where she arrived May 2. From St. Thomas she proceeded to St. Croix, de Maare, etc.

Won't Come Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—From private information received here today it is believed that the Korea and Siberia, built for the San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hongkong trade, will not come to this port at present. It is said that they have been chartered by an Atlantic line and will run between New York and Liverpool instead of coming to this port.

The building of the Korea and Siberia was one of the last acts in the life of the late Collis P. Huntington. His idea was that the trade between San Francisco and the Orient would grow into magnificent proportions, and that vessels, double the tonnage now on the berth, would be required. In consequence, he had the Korea and Siberia, each of 12,000 tons gross burden, built at Newport News, and both are now ready for service. Captain Seabury, late of the China, was sent east to take charge of the Korea, while Captain Smith was detached from the Peking the latter part of last March and is still awaiting orders. Around the water front it is said that Captain Smith will go back on the Peking as soon as that vessel reaches port again; that Captain Seabury will be recalled to San Francisco and will again take charge of the China.

Hotel Incorporated

Articles of incorporation were filed with Treasurer Wright yesterday morning by the Haleiwa Hotel Co., with a capital stock of $100,000. The company is organized to take over hotel property which was owned by B. F. Dillingham. According to the articles filed Mr. Dillingham holds 859 shares and is president of the corporation. E. E. Paxton is treasurer, holding five shares; A. W. Van Valkenberg is secretary, also holding five shares. C. P. Iaukea, manager of the hotel, holds 129 shares, and W. F. Dillingham has five shares. The stock of the corporation is shown in the valuation of the hotel at $56,575, the water and electric lighting plant, $18,675; furniture and fixtures, $12,986; lands and leases, $10,000, and cash on hand, $2568.

Gold has been reported discovered at Cape Scott, Vancouver's Island.

Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Such an inflamed membrane, affecting the whole system and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and took for twelve which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM SARGENT, North St., Kingston, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects.

Accept no substitute.

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

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Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
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Associated Assurance Co. Ltd., of Munich and Berlin

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few day's from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HAWAII'S BILLS IN CONGRESS

A Lively Battle on Apportionment Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Per S. S. Nippon Maru, from San Francisco.

House apportionment bill passed Senate yesterday, now with President for signature. Knox accepts quarantine compromise.

ERNEST G WALKER.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—A merry fight in the Senate over the question of territorial apportionment seems in prospect. Mr. George R. Carter has returned here, after a brief sojourn again in Rochester, N. Y., where he was a guest at a dinner party with Lord Kelvin, to take up the fight in behalf of an apportionment bill more to his liking. His slogan is two short-term Republicans, two short-term Democrats, and three short-term Home Rulers.

Mr. Carter has remained over here so long now that he is very anxious to get back to Hawaii, but he did not want to appear in the guise of running away from the fight and he did not Hawaii. He was one of the delegates from Hawaii to the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, which has just adjourned here, but was unable to get back to Washington in time to attend. His two colleagues, who came on here as delegates from Hawaii, have departed, being now in New York.

Senator Foraker has promised to take up the apportionment bill next Monday at a meeting of the committee, but the matter may be postponed that the committee may consider the fire claims question. Hon. William Haywood has gotten Senator Foraker and others interested in the question and there is some hope of getting a provision on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which is now before the Senate and being considered for amendment. As that matter is of so much importance to the Islands, Mr. Carter is willing to give way for it. He feels that he can not stay much longer in Washington, because of the press of business matters in Hawaii, but he wants to help his apportionment plan along as much as possible before he leaves.

Mr. Edgar Caypless is working like a tiger to get the House apportionment bill through the Senate, as he regards it as a substantial gain for the Home Rulers, whom he is ardently championing. He has succeeded in some fashion in getting Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, a Democrat, lined up with his proposition. It remains to be seen how much headway can be made in that direction. Senator Foraker professes to be friendly to Mr. Carter's plan, but it is by no means certain yet whether it will get out of committee.

Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. F. M. Hatch have been here a few days looking after the quarantine matter. They have conferred with Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, and with Attorney General Knox. They have met with great success and expect that the plan of compromise, agreed upon before they left Honolulu, will be carried out. So successful has been their mission that Mr. Smith will probably leave Washington in two days, next Monday. He is a guest at the Shoreham and has been in conference with Mr. Haywood considerably on matters affecting the Islands. Mr. Hatch is a guest at the Raleigh.

It is stated here that Mr. Haywood will probably visit Honolulu this summer for the purpose of talking over matters and conferring with different members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

The Hawaiians here are pleased at the prospects of getting a revenue cutter for the Hawaiian Islands. The Senate has adopted an amendment appropriating $200,000 for such a cutter, in the following language:

"For the construction of revenue cutter of the first class, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for service in the waters of Hawaii, $100,000; and the total cost of said revenue cutter, under the contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed $200,000."

The amendment was put on in the Senate last year but was struck out in conference. When informed that Senator Allison might be willing to engraft the amendment on the bill, Delegate Wilcox went to the Treasury Department and got a strong recommendation therefor from the head of the Revenue Cutter service. The hard fight will come in having the amendment kept on the bill in conference.

Finis seems to have been written on the efforts to get the Hawaiian ditch bill through the Senate, as word has been received here that Colonel Parker has compromised the matter in Honolulu and that it has been agreed to auction off the privilege of digging the irrigating ditch at an upset price. Delegate Wilcox was indignant when he heard what had been done and said some strong words about Colonel Parker.

However, it is recognized here that the bill could hardly have passed the Senate, in the face of the adverse recommendations of Secretary Hitchcock and Governor Dole. Mr. J. T. McCrosson, who has been here all winter in the interest of Colonel Parker, has made a splendid campaign in behalf of the measure. He has won friends on every hand by his courteous manners and Senators would undoubtedly have been willing to do much for him on account of his pleasant way of managing the legislation. But the strong probability is that he would have failed in the end.

Senator Foraker's committee gave a hearing last Monday, April 28, to several parties on the ditch bill. Ex-Senator Thurston spoke in opposition to the bill, as did Mr. Arthur C. Gehr. They were heard at some length and were followed by Mr. Arthur S. Tuttle, hydraulic engineer, of Brooklyn and Honolulu. He had spoken but a few words when the committee adjourned.

Mr. McCrosson does not credit the information alleged from Hawaii that there has been an arrangement in Hawaii closing the ditch negotiations.

"I don't believe anything would have been done before the arrival of Governor Dole," said Mr. McCrosson today, "and then I don't believe Colonel Parker would have entered into any compromise. He could, of course, bind himself in that regard, but I have some interest in the ditch project myself and he can't bind me as to that interest.

"We are going right on with our hearings before the Pacific committee of the Senate," continued Mr. McCrosson, "and caras have been sent out by Senator Foraker for members of the committee to be present Monday, when the hearing will be continued. It is foolish to talk about compromises, when Colonel Parker and other interests own a large part of the water involved in this question. A valid title, such as would warrant an outlay of large sums of money, cannot be guaranteed by the Territory, and legislation by Congress of a general character is indispensible. I believe such a bill can be framed that will meet with all the objections offered by Governor Dole."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

DR. GOTO ONCE MORE IN HONOLULU

Dr. Goto, the talented Japanese physician who lived in Honolulu several years ago, and who treated the lepers at Molokai, is visiting again in the city, having arrived on the Nippon Maru en route to Yokohama. Dr. Goto achieved considerable prominence here by introducing among lepers the use of hot baths modified with some vegetable matter, adding for the patient a vegetable pill. The treatment was also accompanied by an infusion of vegetable medicine.

These baths were first tried at the Kalihi receiving station and then at the settlement, where they became quite popular among the lepers, especially the natives. While the Board of Health did not believe that the treatment was beneficial, yet the popularity of the hot bath and its accompaniments had a moral effect upon the lepers to such an extent that they felt they were being helped. The board allowed the use of Dr. Goto's remedies until recently, when they were discontinued, owing to the expense attached.

The Japanese physician is not considered to be a man of modern scient fic education, but one who uses the arts of the physicians of the old school of Japan to a large extent. His father before him was a physician, and used the same remedies on lepers. He was an old fashioned doctor with a purely Japanese style of treatment.

MARATIME ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

The Makaweli, a four-masted barkentine built for the Hind Rolph Company, has been launched in Oakland.

The transport Thomas sails from San Francisco for Manila today.

The steamer Hyades arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, May 7.

The schooner Mary E. Foster sailed from Port Gamble May 7, with lumber for Honolulu.

The brig Tanner is being repaired at Port Townsend.

The barkentine Skagit sailed from Port Townsend for Hilo, May 8.

On May 5 the ship Dirigo was quoted on the overdue list in San Francisco at 15 per cent.

Captain H. B. White has been enrolled as master of the schooner Emma Claudine.

The barkentine Klikitat arrived at Port Townsend, May 5, 22 days from Honolulu.

The ship Marion Chilcott arrived at San Francisco from Hilo, May 2.

The German ship H. F. Glade, now 200 days from San Francisco for Europe, took thirty days to make her last trip from Honolulu to the Coast. The reinsurance rate on her has risen to 80 per cent.

The transport Buford is scheduled to sail for Manila June 1.

New Steamers

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, at present operating the fine twin-screw steamers America Maru, Nippon Maru and Hongkong Maru between this port and the Orient, is receiving bids for the construction of two or three large modern passenger steamships to be placed on the same route. The bids come not only from local constructors but from shipyards of the East and London, and a contract for building the vessels will soon be awarded. The new steamers are to be 560 feet in length, with a breadth of 63 feet and depth of 38 feet, and will have a capacity of 11,500 or 12,000 tons. Their speed must be over 19 knots. In size and equipment the new steamships will about equal the Korea and Siberia of the Pacific Mail line, but are expected to be more attractive vessels. Although there is a popular tendency to discard coal as fuel in steamers, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new vessels will not be fitted for oil until the Mariposa and other large ocean-going steamers, about to try this substitute, prove its entire capability to the satisfaction of the Japanese capitalists at the head of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

MERCHANTS PLAN FOR PAVING OF FORT STREET

PAVING and cleaning of Fort street occupied the principal portion of the time of the meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday, and as a result there has been appointed a committee consisting of two merchants from each block from Queen to Beretania streets, to consult with the property owners to see what portion of the expense they will bear in the putting down of pavements along the principal business thoroughfare of the city.

There was not a dissenting voice to the proposal, and in addition to this action, seeing the necessity for cleaner streets, the object lesson being the block from King to Hotel, which is being kept clean at the expense of the storekeepers in the block, the association passed a resolution providing for negotiations between the committee of the association and Louis Marks, now in control of the street sprinklers, looking to the taking up by him of the matter of keeping swept and garnished all the down town blocks.

FORT STREET CLEANING.

These matters came up upon the reading of the following report from the committee which had in charge the block which furnishes the evidence that a street may be kept clean:

May 15, 1902.

F. W. Macfarlane, Esq., President, The Merchants' Association of Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:—Your committee appointed to experiment with Fort street, between King and Hotel, with a view to keeping the same clean and watered, beg to report that for the past four weeks a man has been kept constantly on the street during the business hours, gathering up the refuse as soon as dropped, sweeping the street continually, and watering the same with two large sized hand sprinklers. In spite of the unfavorable natural conditions, due to the method of street paving, we can report with absolute assurance, that the experiment thus far conducted convinces us that if followed out in all the streets of the city, would be of inestimable value to every business house in the city.

Without the immediate following of all the other streets, this one block would have to be abandoned, as all the dust now blowing through this block comes from the street above, all of which would immediately stop if all blocks employed the same method of cleaning.

As the experiment, however, has proven perfectly successful, your committee would heartily endorse a plan whereby the entire business portion of the city could share in the blessings as well as the expense of such an undertaking. The expense item, we would say, has been very light, and to the satisfaction of every house on the street.

As neither the Association nor an individual member can properly take up this work, without great loss of time, as can easily be supposed when a number of men are employed on the different streets, necessitating constant supervision, your committee in considering ways and means, believe it to be wise to communicate with the present owner of the street sprinkler, informing him of the plans of the Association, urging him to take up the proposition on the lines as laid down by the Association. It is almost certain that either he or some one else could be made to see first the great necessity for such work as well as the soundness of the proposition from a business standpoint. That it would pay handsomely to any one undertaking the work we feel assured, as business men would not hesitate to pay liberally for work that is of real benefit. Your committee feels further that the matter of street paving for the business portion of the city should receive immediate and earnest attention from this Association. There is no use laying back and arguing that the government should do this work. We know that, but we also know that the government has no appropriation for such necessary work. The time has certainly come when our streets should be either paved with wooden blocks or with asphaltum pavement, and even if the entire cost of such work should fall upon the shoulders of business men alone, the investment should pay handsomely in the saving on goods alone. A determined effort should be made to bring together property owners and their tenants, and this question so brought before them that the actual accomplishment of the change be brought down to a matter of a few months, not years.

Your committee earnestly urge, that the street cleaning proposition be not abandoned, but arrangements made for its continuance as outlined above, and that your committee may be discharged as soon as other arrangements have been completed.

Very respectfully,
H. F. WICHMAN,
GEO. W. SMITH.

Chairman Wichman was asked as to the cost and stated that there was a first cost for materials which would be about 75 cents for each house, and that the cost of maintaining the sweeper at $1.50 a day would be not more than an average of 50 cents a store in the block. He dwelt at length upon the matter of the good from the cleaning, but said that it could not be perfect, owing to the fact that the blocks about were not kept clean.

MOVE FOR PAVING.

Committeeman Smith also spoke of the advantages of clean streets, and from this went into the cost of paving. He said that the Department of Public Works would prepare the street for bitumen and would have it laid if the property owners would pay a share of the cost, which would amount in the case of Fort street's width to about $3 a front foot. The bitumen, he said, was guaranteed to stand the heat and would be noiseless and clean.

Mr. Humburg said that the firm of Hackfeld & Company had proposed to the Department that if it would put down a concrete foundation the firm would lay the bitumen along Fort street in front of its building. There are now pavements in the rear of the building which stand the wear.

There was some general discussion and Mr. Smith further said that there was no money in the treasury to take action and that everything must be done by owners and tenants.

L. E. Pinkham raised the question as to the utility of paving Fort street without some provision that heavy draying should be done on other streets. Humburg also said that the bitumen men had asserted that in the case of Fort street there would have to be a change of grade since the crown was too high, the bitumen being liable to wear off on the sides. The motion as finally adopted provided that the committees appointed should make a canvass among the property owners along Fort street between Queen and Beretania, and report at the next meeting of the association. The committee is: Below Merchant street, M. Phillips and F. L. Waldron; below King street, L. E. Pinkham and W. W. Hall; below Hotel street, H. F. Wickman and G. W. Smith; below Beretania street, W. Wolters and W. H. Hoogs.

COFFEE FOR THE ARMY.

The question of the use of Hawaiian coffee was brought up on the reading of a letter addressed to the War Department by Broker Cambron, of San Francisco, and the response. The letter asked that the Hawaiian coffee be given a fair show in the bidding for supplies, or that in any blending Hawaiian coffees should be given the advantage of a demand for 25 per cent with Central American product. The response from General Weston was that there was not sufficient body to the Hawaiian coffee for exclusive use in the army. W. H. Hoogs said that he had brought the letter from San Francisco and that he thought there should be some action to bring this matter more closely to the attention of the War Department. He spoke very highly in praise of the Hawaiian coffee, and was seconded by Chairman Macfarlane and others. The report, according to Mr. Smith, meant only that the Hawaiian coffee had less caffeine, the active principle, in it, which was made the basis of test by the department, not in any way affecting the flavor.

Chairman Macfarlane said that Colonel Chamberlain had taken up the matter and would make a fight for Hawaiian coffee when he returned to the states. Mr. Humburg also said that he had furnished Captain Williamson with 25 pounds of coffee for the purpose of investigation. A committee consisting of Messrs. Hoogs and Bissell was named for the purpose of consulting with Captain Williamson.

Upon presentation of a letter offering the rooms of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange there arose talk of permanent quarters, and the question was left in the hands of the committee.

Prior to the business meeting there was held the annual election of the association. The election was by ballot of the secretary, and resulted in the choice of the following members of the board of directors: F. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Dimond, W. W. Harris, F. M. Wakefield, H. F. Wichman, G. W. Smith, L. E. Pinkham, M. Phillips and J. F. Humburg. This board will elect the officers of the association. Pending this election the old officers acted during the business meeting.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A twenty-five story building is planned for New York.

Johann Moller, of New York, a pioneer in the sugar refining industry, is dead.

In its official trial on the Hudson, the steam yacht Vixen, built for John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, made the extraordinary record of 23.7 miles an hour.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has been entertained by United States Minister Bowen at Caracas. This is the first time the President has dined at any legation and the consequences, it is believed, may be very important.

Manufacturing of submarine boats may be done on the Thames on a large scale.

The New York University has purchased the entire library of the late Professor Huebner, of the University of Berlin. The library contains about 7000 volumes and is strong in archaeology, Latin inscriptions and classical philology.

San Francisco's Board of Education has prepared estimates for new schools to cost, with sites, more than $3,000,000.

A tornado swept through Bengal, destroying Dacca and adjoining towns, 416 people being killed.

President Roosevelt has decided to make several speeches during the Congressional campaign, especially in the South.

The King of Italy has pardoned officers of the cruiser Chicago, imprisoned at Venice.

President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition has announced its postponement until 1904.

Charles W. Swain has contested the will of his brother, E. R. Swain, the architect, on the ground of undue influence exerted by the nurse, Miss Longabaugh.

The British House of Commons discussed the effect of the steamship combination and steps to prevent it were urged, but nothing has been done.

Forty-three thousand medals in gold, silver and bronze, to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII are being made at Attleboro, Mass.

The riots in Russia continue and one regiment has refused to go against the working people. Many chateaus have been burned.

The Australian Cabinet has resigned.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, dramatist and novelist, is seriously ill.

Mgr. Falconi, acting papal delegate in Canada, is to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as papal delegate to the United States.

Green and yellow trimmings are the most conspicuous features of the new livery for the President's coachmen.

The President attended the graduation exercises at Annapolis.

Santo Domingo is in the hands of rebels.

Prince William George Ernest of Prussia died in Berlin May 2, aged 76 years.

Deserter Howard, captured last fall by Lieutenant Hasseid, if convicted, may be pardoned in view of his plucky service.

The ports of Batangas and Laguna provinces have again been opened to trade, subject to cholera regulations. There is a further increase in the disease.

At the second court of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, held in Buckingham Palace, there were a number of American ladies presented, among them being Miss Helen De Young, daughter of M. H. De Young of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Count Bobrikoff, recently Governor General to Finland, has been appointed Russian Minister of War to succeed General Kuropatkin, and Count Lamsdorf has been replaced by Vice Admiral Alexieff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Russian Government will rebuild the fortifications on the German and Austrian frontiers at a cost of about 420,000,000 rubles.

A Jesuit priest named Le Monier has been murdered in the province of Chi Li.

There were no bids for the municipal loan of $25,000,000, opened for subscriptions at Havana on May 2.

Commandant Manj Botha, nephew of General Botha, has been taken prisoner.

The United States Supreme Court decides that Chinese in transit have no right to land, and holds also that there is no appeal from a Collector's decision to a court on habeas corpus.

Thirty-five Moro prisoners under guard at Manila were killed in an attempt to escape from prison.

It is intimated that President Roosevelt will call a special session of Congress unless action is taken upon the Cuban question at this session.

The President has signed the oleomargarine bill.

Senor Valdez, editor of Miau, has been banished from Manila.

Germany will have elaborate maneuvers in the North Sea.

Another Brazilian aeronaut, Zevero, has shown a practicable airship in Paris.

The British ship Red Rock, supposed to have been lost in the storm which wrecked the Condor, is reported safe.

Mortimer B. Ruggles, of Virginia, who as an aid to his father, General Daniel F. Ruggles, aided John Wilkes Booth to escape after assassinating Lincoln, is dead at New York.

San Domingo has been surrender to the revolutionists and a provisional government is established.

The Queen of Holland is pronounced out of danger.

Three big New York Stock Exchange firms suspended because of the slump in industrial securities. The liabilities are estimated at from two to five million dollars.

Nine people were killed in an Oklahoma cloudburst.

Archbishop Michael Corrigan is dead.

H. G. Squires is to be the first minister to Cuba and E. S. Bragg, consul general in Havana.

The United States is moving to have wireless telegraph systems established in Alaska.

Opposition is developing to the peace movement, which is going forward, among Gen. Delarey's force.

Walter Johnson, engineer of the gasoline launch Scout, was drowned when his disabled craft was run down in San Francisco bay by the ferry steamer Tamalpais.

The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters closed its session with the installation of officers, including Dr. Oronhyatekha as Supreme Chief Ranger.

Alexander S. Brodie, Lieut. Col. of Rough Riders, has been appointed Governor of Arizona.

Dr. J. M. Ruthrauff, president of Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., dropped dead while talking over college affairs.

An engine and several cars of a passenger train were burned by falling through a bridge on the Santa Fe road near Flagstaff, all passengers escaping.

King Edward will offer a gold coronation cup for the Cowes regatta.

Sailors of the cruiser Chicago, while at Trieste, got into trouble in a cafe and four were arrested. One man was badly hurt.

Representatives Cummings of New York and Salmon of New Jersey have died within the week.

Paul Gilbert Thebauld, a New York millionaire, drove his horse, Herald, 15 miles over country roads in 54 minutes.

Margaret Taylor, the child stolen from her Cincinnatti home by her aunt, Miss Clara Taylor, has been found in Italy after four years' search.

Col. Francis F. Oskiston, well known as a mining man of the Comstock and in Colorado, is dead at Corigardie, West Australia.

Reconcentration camps established in Laguna and Batangas provinces in the Philippines have been discontinued.

The Big Bononza group of copper mines on Latouche Island, Alaska, purchased five years ago for $18, will be sold to eastern capitalists for $1,000,000.

Croker will return to New York, to resume, so it is said, the Tammany leadership.

Major Waller will return to the States on the Warren.

Another eruption of Mount Vesuvius is expected.

New York anarchists made a violent demonstration at the arrest of Johann Most for printing an anarchistic article.

Potter Palmer of Chicago is dead.

Melba and Nordica, the singers, have become reconciled.

Rockefeller is attempting to secure the control of Germany's potash fields, according to a Berlin dispatch.

General Chaffee has sent in a long list of prominent Filipinos who have surrendered.

The report that Marion Crawford will write a biography of the pope is denied.

The court martial of General Smith has been concluded. It is the general opinion in Manila that he has been acquitted.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Long says that Root and Hay will remain members of Roosevelt's cabinet.

Both plague and famine seriously threaten India.

Members of the Webb-Meyer syndicate in New York have been ordered under arrest for alleged extensive swindles.

Pennsylvania coal miners are still trying to avert a strike by arbitration.

As a result of a West Point feud Lieutenant King was assaulted in Chicago by a fellow cadet.

The Senate has been the scene of numerous caustic and sometimes humorous debates upon the Philippine question.

Hetty Green has been given leave to carry a pistol, because of the large amounts of money she constantly carries.

Seven Sunday School pupils were drowned at Toledo, Ohio, by the overturning of their launch.

Bishop Potter of New York is seriously ill.

ISLAND IS DIVIDED

The Government Agrees to Terms as Fixed.

As a result of a compromise which has been approved by Attorney General Knox, the title to Quarantine Island has finally become settled in the United States government and the long delayed improvements may be made there as soon as the appropriation becomes available. The suit of Geo. B. McClellan vs. Dr. Cofer as chief medical officer of the United States quarantine service, will very likely be dismissed in the Federal Court. The compromise was effected by United States Attorney Breckons, and both he and Dr. Cofer are highly elated over the approval of the arrangement, the news of which was brought in the Advertiser's special telegraphic service last night.

McClellan was not the real party at interest, the adverse claim to Quarantine Island being made by the Dowsett Estate, the Sumner Estate and the B. F. Dillingham Company. By the terms of the compromise these parties retain title to that portion of Quarantine Island north of a line drawn from a point 1500 feet from the northernmost portion of the island, through the northernmost portion of Sumner's Island. A channel six hundred feet wide half on each side of this line, is to be left open for a waterway, and will give a considerable more harbor room.

The successful outcome of these negotiations is of considerable importance to the city of Honolulu, as it means that the principal quarantine station will be located here, instead of being removed to Pearl Harbor, as was intended in case the compromise failed. There will be about thirty-five acres of land and water at the disposal of the Marine Hospital Service, and the nearest building will be twelve hundred feet away. There are but five acres of dry land on the island, but the area will be largely increased as soon as the government begins the work of filling and grading.

Among the improvements contemplated the erection of a number of fine buildings, a hospital, disinfecting plant, offices, etc. New piers are also to be constructed, and possibly barracks for soldiers in case transports are quarantined here.

PRATT AND THE LOCAL FIRE CLAIMS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Mr. J. G. Pratt is making very satisfactory progress in his efforts to secure legislation for adjustment of fire claims losses. At the suggestion of Senator Foraker, before whose committee the claim will come when its reaches the Senate, Mr. Pratt has prepared a full and comprehensive statement and history of the entire subject, his statements of fact being backed up with copies of documents and records from the files of the State, Treasury and Interior Departments and from the records of the Marine Hospital Service. It has not been decided whether to introduce an independent measure in Congress or present the claim in the shape of an amendment to one of the appropriation bills. If the latter method can be adopted it will afford a speedy means of securing legislation.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Another Oil Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Yesterday the American ship Marion Chilcott, Captain Nelson, arrived from Hilo with a cargo of 40,651 bags of sugar after a passage of 23 days. The ship is to be made into an oil-carrier for the Hawaiian Islands trade by the Matson Navigation Company. Her managing owner, Captain William Matson, is also interested in oil wells, and believes that an exclusive oil-carrier will prove profitable on the Hawaiian route. The Marion Chilcott will have tanks with a capacity of 15,000 barrels, and is expected to be able to make six round trips a year to the Islands, conveying a total of 90,000 barrels of oil to Honolulu and Hilo every twelve months.

Will Burn Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The American-Hawaiian steamship Nevadan, which left New York for this port last Monday, will be converted into an oil burner upon her arrival here. Preparations for the change are already in progress at the Union Iron Works. The Alaskan, which left here about two weeks ago, will also be converted upon her return.

Bishop Restarick.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 2.—The Rev. H. B. Restarick, of this city, who was tendered the position of bishop of Honolulu, has decided to send in his formal acceptance of the high office. The consecration probably will take place in this city.

THE MOST COMMON AILMENT.

More people suffer from rheumatism than from any other ailment. This is wholly unnecessary too, for a cure may be effected at a very small cost. G. W. Wescott, of Meadowdale, N. Y., U. S. A., says: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for some time and it has caused me much suffering. I concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm and am pleased to say that it has cured me." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of Agnes Nune Kalua, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Agnes Nune Kalua to present the same to him at his office in the Judd building, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Dated May 12th, 1902.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Administrator of the Estate of Agnes Nune Kalua, Deceased. 2384

MUST SPEAK ENGLISH

Jap Physicians Worry Health Board.

(From Thursday's daily.)

A REFUSAL to allow the lepers of Hawaii to be exploited for mere curiosity, and a renewal of the ultimatum that only English-speaking physicians can practice in the Territory, were the principal features of the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. All the members of the board were present, together with Executive Officer Pratt and Secretary Charlock.

SEGREGATION ON STEAMERS.

There was some discussion of a rule providing that lepers should not be carried on regular passenger steamers, but it was finally decided to allow the present methods to prevail, with a proviso that the affected persons should be segregated on board the steamers, and a special place be set aside for their use. Mr. Dole was appointed as a committee of one to discuss this proposal with President Wight, of the Wilder Steamship Company, and it is thought that he will consent, so that no regulation will be required. It is expected that a portion of the steamers which call at Kaulapapa will be set aside for the lepers, fumigation to follow each trip to the settlement.

NEW INSPECTORS APPOINTED.

The report of the committee appointing six new sanitary inspectors and agents of the Board of Health, to be paid from the appropriation made by the two commercial bodies of the city, was approved, and commissions ordered to be issued. The new officers appointed yesterday are John H. Taylor, James McQueen, C. B. Kinney, P. McGrath, F. R. Nugent and P. Fitzgibbons. This will not quite use up the appropriation made by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and there was some discussion as to what should be done with the remainder of the money.

PHYSICIANS MUST SPEAK ENGLISH.

The recommendation of the Board of Medical Examiners that a certificate to practice medicine be issued to T. Urimure was laid over for a week upon the objection of Dr. Cooper. He stated that the new rule requiring all examinations to be conducted in the English language had been in effect since May 1 and he wished to know whether that regulation had been complied with. Dr. Slogget suggested that the Board of Medical Examiners had been made acquainted with the rule, and would hardly have passed the applicant unless he had complied with the condition. The motion to lay the application upon the table until the next meeting was adopted unanimously.

NO EXPLOITATION OF LEPERS.

The application of Miss Alma S. Anderson and Mrs. Frances E. Owens for permission to visit the Kalihi receiving station was denied. Miss Anderson, in her letter to the board, stated that she was a nurse and had been at one time superintendent of the Monod hospital in Seattle. She also made application on behalf of Mrs. Owens, whom she said was a member of the Women's Press Club of Chicago, and that both were interested in leprosy. Dr. Moore moved that the petition be denied, stating that Hawaii's lepers had been sufficiently advertised and otherwise exploited in the Eastern press. He stated that one of these women had come to him some time ago with a request for photographs. E. A. Mott-Smith said he did not believe they should be allowed to mingle with lepers in order to satisfy an idle curiosity. The resolution was adopted, all members voting for it excepting Mr. Dole, who did not vote.

A NEW CEMETERY.

The application from Rev. John Kekipi, pastor of Hoomana Karistiano Naauao church, for permission to establish a cemetery on Bishop estate land just mauka of the Insane Asylum crusher was laid over until the next meeting. In the meantime the Rev. Mr. Kekipi is required to furnish a map showing the exact location of the proposed burial ground.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. Bath, the plumber, has appealed from a ruling made by Plumbing Inspector Keen in regard to work done by him, but the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

A letter was read from Dr. Oliver, recently dismissed from the Leper settlement, claiming $33.33 for work in showing his successor his duties, and also for $250 as one month's salary, claimed to be due him under an agreement made at the time of his appointment. The matter was referred to the finance committee for investigation.

PLAGUE IN ORIENT.

The following letter from Dr. Cofer was read:

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 8, 1902.
To the Executive Officer, Hawaiian Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir:—Sydney — Total epidemic of plague to April 22, 1902, cases 100; deaths 26.

Sydney—Cases of plague for week ending April 19th, cases 4; deaths 0. Total deaths, 26; discharged recovered, 44; under treatment in hospital, 30.

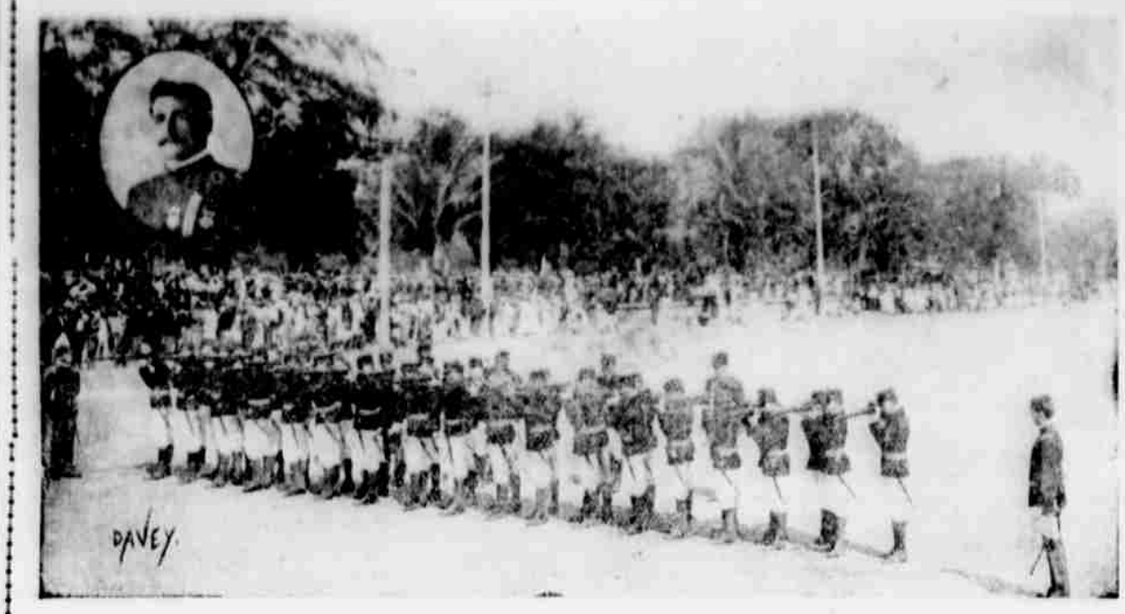
Brisbane—Total epidemic to April 23, 47; deaths, 15; recoveries, 16; under treatment, 16.

Two weeks to April 23rd, cases 12; deaths 4. Last case and last death, April 22nd.

Respectfully,
(Signed) L. E. COFER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S., Chief Quarantine Officer, Territory of Hawaii.

The bones of a mastodon have been discovered on Union Island, near Stockton.

HAWAII'S PRIZE DRILLING COMPANY HAD A HAIR CUT ON EVE OF CONTEST



Following is a roster of Company F, which won the drill trophy at Capitol Square: Capt. Johnson, First Lieutenant J. W. Short, Second Lieutenant W. W. Carlyle, First Sergeant S. R. Jackson, Sergeant C. A. Tracy, Sergeant J. Gouvea, Sergeant Chas. Coster, Sergeant Chas. Carlson, Corp. A. Dahlstrom, Corp. V. Fitzsimmons, Corp. G. Hermman, Corp. J. J. Donnelly, Privates F. Borse, W. Bush, F. Berbert Jr., I. K. Cockett H. Cockett, Ed. Duvauchelle, Eug. Duvauchelle, J. Ferreira, G. Gunther, O. Guindinho, H. Gumpher, L. Hillebrand, Chas. Henry, W. A. Johnstone, S. Lehua, C. Mulleitner, A. Mossman, C. Piper, A. Pilger, G. C. Myhre, R. Perreira, E. Spillner, A. Spillner, J. Stone, C. Vincent, C. Willing, A. Walcott; substitutes, J. J. Albert, I. Bento, Johansen, Pahau, M. Sylva, J. Seybold, S. Von Berg, G. Wright, Kaluna, Zabalan.

THE excellence of drill displayed by F Company at the prize competition drill last Saturday has given rise to some discussion as to the advisability of sending the company to the St. Louis Exposition, it being understood that a mobilization of militia companies—one from each state and territory—may be one of the attractions. Captain Johnson is of the opinion that a bill has been introduced in Congress providing for such a mobilization of troops, and that the success which F Company has attained will cause that company to be selected as the one to represent Hawaii.

Captain Johnson had an eye trained to the smallest details in Saturday's drill, and he was so anxious that the inspection of the men should be flawless that every member of the company was summoned on Friday evening to the company room in the Drill Shed, where barbers were in attendance. Every man was subjected to a haircut, the result being that the back of every man's head was well trimmed, and presented on parade the next day a regularity which was noticed by the Artillery officers who were the judges of the competition.

Chamber of Commerce Unites With Merchant's Association to Have Hawaiian Islands Advertised Throughout Union.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Hackfeld building, with the following members present: F. A. Schaefer, J. G. Spencer, W. W. Hall, W. F. Allen, D. P. R. Isenberg, H. A. Isenberg, J. B. Atherton, T. Clive Davies and W. W. Harris.

President C. M. Cooke was busy with the grand jury, of which he is foreman, and F. A. Schaefer presided instead, with James G. Spencer as secretary. The first matter presented to the meeting was the report of the sanitary committee appointed to consider the question of the chamber supporting six additional sanitary inspectors on the Board of Health staff. J. B. Atherton, chairman of this committee, presented the report, in which he stated that a joint meeting of the committee with one from the Board of Health had been held at which it was voted that an amount not exceeding $600 be contributed every month to the Health Board by the chamber to maintain from five to seven inspectors in addition to the six already regularly employed. A conference was held with Governor Cooper regarding the matter and it was agreed that whatever amount is thus advanced will appear in the Governor's estimates to the Legislature, so that the chamber may be reimbursed. Mr. Schaefer stated that Governor Cooper had told him that he would endorse the checks issued by the chamber to give them greater weight. D. P. R. Isenberg, member of the Board of Health, reported that six inspectors had been appointed just prior to the meeting. Both reports were adopted by the chamber.

The firm of Wolters, Waldron & Co. desired that the name of W. Wolters be substituted for that of E. L. Waldron as the representative of the firm in the chamber, Mr. Waldron being no longer connected with the house. The matter was set over until the next meeting. G. P. Wilder was admitted to membership.

Secretary Spencer brought up the matter of the pamphlet on the resources of the Islands now being prepared by Governor Cooper. He stated that the latter was desirous of getting out a much larger issue than was originally contemplated, or about 12,000 copies in all. They would cost about 10 cents each. To meet this expense there was only $700 available and it was proposed that the Merchants' Association make an appropriation of $500. Proofs of the publication are to be submitted to the latter organization before they would be required to put up the amount specified. Mr. Spencer thought that the edition would be out in July or August, the delay, if any, being due to Governor Dole's absence. Mr. Spencer was delegated to confer with the Merchants' Association.

A seal for the chamber, consisting of the Hawaiian coat-of-arms surrounded by the legend in concentric lines, "Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated 1853," was presented by the committee appointed for the purpose of preparing a design. The seal and report were approved.

The secretary read a communication from W. C. Weedon, in which the writer stated the Merchants' Association approved of his proposition for a lecture tour on the mainland, expressing a willingness to contribute $200 a month toward his expenses if the Chamber of Commerce would do likewise. The writer stated he proposed giving nine or ten lectures every month on the mainland, distribute literature, gain the ear of the traveling public as far as practicable, and point out to them the desirability of including Hawaii in their itineraries. W. W. Harris, secretary of the Merchants' Association, who was present, stated that such a promise had been made if the lecture course proved satisfactory.

Mr. Atherton announced that he had received a letter recently from one J. Funi, dated in Florida, in which the writer stated he had been giving lectures on "Hawaii, Past and Present," and was accompanied by a Hawaiian Glee Club which gave concerts in connection with the lectures. He stated that among his auditors had been Rockefeller, Carnegie, Vanderbilts and Admiral Dewey, the latter personally congratulating him upon his lecture. The writer expected to make a tour of the Northwestern states and would also go to Washington, where he hoped to meet President Roosevelt. He asked Mr. Atherton to send him certain photographs of scenes here.

The proposition of Mr. Weedon received the support of F. A. Schaefer and W. W. Hall, both stating that the lectures already given by him had done much good for the Islands. The Chamber finally voted to assist Mr. Weedon and promised the same financial support as that given by the Merchants' Association.

A letter was read from C. E. Bancroft, secretary of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, in which he called attention to the organization's interest in the fire claims matter. Mr. Spencer will thank the association for its support.

A letter from Hon. Miki Saito, Japanese Consul, was read, in which he asked for exhibits to be displayed at the Osaka exposition to be held from March to July, 1903. Mr. Atherton thought that the relations between the two countries were such that Hawaii should take cognizance of the request and send a display. W. W. Hall, W. F. Allen and D. P. R. Isenberg were appointed a committee to look into the matter.

MR. TANNATT COMPLAINS.

Misrepresented in Franklin Austin's Anti-Dole Interview.

Waialua, H. T., May 12, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—Your paper of the 8th instant has this day been received and I note with surprise Mr. Franklin Austin's statements regarding myself. Mr. Austin is not authorized to use my name in the matter referred to, neither have I been consulted in the same.

It has always been by practice in life to file any complaint I may have to make direct at headquarters and in written form, and in such a manner as to preclude exaggeration or misquotation. As President Roosevelt has acted upon the administration of Gov. Dole, and apparently fully endorsed the same, I believe he has done so after a thorough examination of the situation, and I respect President Roosevelt too much, both as an officer and a citizen, to question for one moment but that his action is for the best of all concerned.

I consider at this time that in loyalty to our President and the Republican party, every citizen owes allegiance to the present Territorial government until such a time as the President's policy has become publicly demonstrated on these islands.

Knowing how extremely careful your paper is in following the lines of truth and justice, I shall not criticize the statements reported having been made, other than to say they were not authorized by myself.

Respectfully,
E. TAPPAN TANNATT.

Winslow Again.

MANILA, April 19.—Dr. Harry E. Winslow, surgeon in charge of the Benguet road hospital, came to Manila to bid farewell to his sister, Mrs. O. H. Barth, who went home with her husband's regiment, the Twelfth Infantry, and was promptly impressed into the service of the Board of Health, and is in charge of the detention camp.

TRANSPORTS FROM MANILA WILL STOP

Information was received by the Buford that in future all transports bound for San Francisco from Manila will call at Honolulu.

Captain Williamson, on being interrogated about the matter yesterday, said that he had heard the report but had received no intimation, official or otherwise, as to the movements of the transports from Manila. The arrival of the Buford on Monday, he stated, was quite unlooked for by him.

Dr. Cofer, the United States quarantine officer, said to a reporter yesterday that the epidemic of cholera in Manila might cause the western transports to call here for coal as the port of Nagasaki was closed against them on account of the presence of cholera in the Philippines.

Asked as to whether the calling here of transports under such conditions would not constitute a menace to this community, Dr. Cofer said:

"No, if Honolulu is unfortunate enough to have a visitation of cholera it will be brought by the merchant ships and not by the transports, which comply to the fullest extent with the cholera regulations. Take the case of the Buford, for instance; a case of diarrhoea occurred when the vessel was two days out from Manila. No chances were taken and the transport was put back. Before a transport can leave Manila she must undergo a five days' quarantine.

"There is a first-class quarantine plant in Manila, probably the most complete in exisience, and just as good as money can buy. The staff of quarantine officers at Manila are thoroughly competent men and the best which could be obtained to fill their positions. So you see that I have very good reasons for thinking that there is no danger whatever of cholera being brought from Manila by a transport."

The officers of the Buford state that a local order was issued prior to the vessel leaving Manila, that in future all transports bound for San Francisco would call at Honolulu, on account of the twenty-one days' quarantine being enforced by the authorities at Nagasaki.

MAALAEA STREAM FLOODS COUNTRY

The steamer Mauna Loa, which arrived from Maui yesterday, brought news of a cloud burst on the island which caused the Maalaea stream to overflow and flood the country adjacent.

Many of the intending passengers of the Mauna Loa were unable to get to the landing on account of the torrent, which was rushing down the bed of the stream, and accordingly were forced to abandon their trip. Nine passengers had to be left behind at Maalaea, only three succeeding in making the boat.

Two hacks which were attempting to cross the stream were washed away, but the drivers and horses luckily escaped drowning. Purser Simerson reported no loss of life but it is feared that news of disaster will arrive on the next boat from Maui.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Josh Edgar, of Germantown, Cal., U. S. A. "I was able to be around but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured, and I am happy to say it has not since returned." Why not use this liniment and get well? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Archbishop Corrigan was much improved today and his physician said that he was well on the way toward recovery.

WILL DELAY THE WORK

Pearl Harbor Case Goes to Ninth Circuit.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

By the decision of Judge Estee yesterday in refusing a new trial in the case of United States vs. Honolulu Plantation Co., the Pearl Harbor naval station appears to be further from fruition than ever. An appeal is to be taken immediately to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, but it will be months before a decision can be expected. The Bishop estate case is now before that court on an appeal by the defendant, though the United States can take possession of the land by paying the amount of the judgment into court.

The appeal of the United States in the Honolulu Plantation Co. case will further delay work at the naval station, and can be taken as an indication of the intention of the Government not to rush the Pearl Harbor buildings to completion. As the Secretary of the Navy refused a compromise at $90,000 for this leasehold interest he evidently will exhaust every possible means to secure a lower price. Even a reversal of Judge Estee on law points by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals would result only in an order for a new trial here, and the experience with the two juries that have already passed upon the case leads to little hope of a material reduction in the valuation by a third jury. The question of a trial to the court only will not be presented upon appeal.

After a review of the proceedings in the two cases and of the grounds for the second motion for a new trial, Judge Estee concludes his opinion as follows:

"The verdict in the first case was $105,000, and it was deemed excessive by the court, who for that reason granted a new trial unless the defendant would accept a diminished amount, namely, $75,000. This the defendant declined to do and the second trial was therefore had, resulting in the verdict of $103,523, as before stated. This amount the court also believes to be excessive above the sum of $75,000, in view of all the testimony in the case as presented to the mind of the court. And while it seems to be well settled that under the law the court can again set this verdict aside and grant a new trial upon the same terms as in the former trial, if in its discretion it sees fit to do so, yet the consensus of the best judgment of the courts as found in the decisions is, that where no rule of law has been violated, the court will not, after two concurring verdicts, grant a new trial if the questions to be tried depend wholly on matters of fact, although the verdict is, in the judgment of the court, against the weight of the evidence. Joyce vs. Charleston Ice Manufacturing Co., 50 Fed. 371-5. Clark vs. Barney Dumping Co., 109 Fed. 235.

"I may say in this case, as was said by the court in the case of Frost vs. Brown, 2 Bay. 139, where as in the case at bar two trials were had, resulting practically in the same verdict—that although I would never surrender a plain and certain rule of law to the caprice of a jury or any number of juries, yet in a case where the law is complicated with facts so that the construction and application of it must depend on the findings of facts, two concurring verdicts even against the opinion of the Judges, ought to be conclusive. Joyce vs. Charleston Manufacturing Co., supra.

"I have made an examination of the very lengthy assignment of errors of law alleged to have occurred at the trial of the case, and have read with much care the elaborate brief of the counsel for complainant, in addition to the brief of defendant's counsel. I do not, however, deem it necessary to go into an exhaustive discussion of those alleged errors. No reason has been presented to me which I think is sufficiently forceful to lead me to change my views as indicated by my rulings at the trial; and while some slight errors may have and doubtless did creep into the record, yet I find none which, in my judgment, were material or so prejudicial to the interests of the complainant as to have materially influenced the verdict of the jury.

"The motion for a new trial is therefore denied.

"ESTEE, Judge."

WENDELIN CASE BEING ARGUED

When the Board of Health meets today there is a great probability that there will be a peaceful settlement of the Father Wendelin matter. This conclusion is so earnestly expected by those who have been at work to secure such a consummation, that there have been taken no steps for the calling of a mass meeting or for the circulation of petitions addressed to the Governor as contemplated in the resolution which was passed by the called meeting at the cathedral club rooms Sunday evening.

While there has been much talk of the plans for making an aggressive fight, several of the cooler heads in the two sides to the controversy have had conferences, and the result has been practical agreement upon a modus vivendi, and pending the consideration by the whole board of the plans for settlement, there has been a conclusion that affairs shall rest as they are.

There were meetings of the San Antonio and Concordia societies last evening and authorization of committees to work with the citizens' committee in the matter of making a fight for the priest. These committees will be asked to do nothing until the meeting of the board this afternoon. Both the board and the citizens' committee met yesterday, but neither did anything of moment.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph.

"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels become constipated, or when you are bilious or have sick headache. They cure quickly.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful *AND USEFUL* **Presents**

1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.

1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.

1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.

1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.

1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is $40.

These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.
53-55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

OUR SODA WATER IS THE BEST So is Our

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Strawberry, Orange Cider,
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ARE AGAIN ON TRIAL

The Williams Boys Have Second Hearing.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Robert and Edgar Williams, the two negro boys who are alleged to have carted off a trunk full of jewelry from Ward's jewelry store while the police were watching for them, are being given a second trial in the Circuit Court upon a charge of larceny in the first degree.

It will be remembered that at the trial of the case before Judge Gear at the last term of court, the two defendants were acquitted by a jury after Gear had refused to allow the admission as evidence of a confession alleged to have been made by one of the defendants. The two men being tried jointly, the court refused to allow the alleged confession made by one defendant not in the other's presence to go before the jury, and a verdict of acquittal was returned after but a few minutes' deliberation.

Judge Robinson went against the same proposition yesterday shortly after the trial was opened and he will pass upon the question this morning.

After their discharge at the last term of court the two men were again arrested and immediately re-indicted by the grand jury then in session, and this is their second trial for the crime. George Davis was the attorney for the Williams brothers, having been appointed by Judge Gear, but when he was called upon yesterday to take up the case he flatly refused to appear in it for a second time. Judge Robinson thereupon appointed C. F. Reynolds as attorney for the defendants, and he has been conducting the defense. This is Reynolds' first appearance in an action since his admission to the bar a short time ago, and his conduct of the case was watched with much interest by the attaches of the courts, Reynolds being the official stenographer in the United States Court.

Ward, the jeweler, from whom the goods are alleged to have been stolen, was the principal witness for the prosecution. On cross-examination he admitted that he had knowledge of the intended crime and had taken only his usual precautions to prevent the robbery. The police had received information of the contemplated offense and placed officers on watch to catch the burglars in the act, but the trunk containing about $1500 worth of jewelry was already in a hack ready to be carted away when they appeared. The robbers dropped their booty and fled, with the officers in hot pursuit. One of the Williams boys was captured after an interchange of revolver shots and charged with the robbery. The other man escaped that night, but on the following day was captured at Kalihi after an exciting chase through the lantana bushes.

At the trial yesterday Ward testified only as to the goods stolen, describing those contained in the trunk, and the jewelry was exhibited to the jury. Eugene Paine was put on the stand to tell of the conversation between Williams and Sheriff Chillingworth, in which the defendant was alleged to have admitted the crime. Mr. Reynolds objected to the admission of a statement made by one defendant when not in the presence of the other, and the matter was argued at some length. Judge Robinson took the matter under advisement and will pass upon the admissibility of the evidence this morning.

The following is the jury which is hearing the case: R. W. Houghtailing, Hiram Kalomoku, W. H. Babbitt, E. Henriques, L. K. Sheldon, A. D. Larnach, John A. Legros, F. J. Church, J. W. Akana, James Bicknell, Henry Zerbe, and L. D. Timmons.

THE RAPID TRANSIT CASE.

Argument was had before Judge Humphreys yesterday morning upon a motion to strike out part of defendant's answer in the case of Sun Kwong Hau Co. vs. Waikiki Land & Loan Co. et al. as scandalous and impertinent. Breckons for plaintiff claimed that the portion of the answer referring to the Tramways Company, asserting that the Chinese company was not the real plaintiff, was improper. Mr. McClanahan, appearing for defendant, argued that the plaintiff did not come into court with "clean hands," and was not entitled to relief; also that this was simply an attempt to harass the Rapid Transit Company. Judge Humphreys took the matter under advisement.

NEW SUITS.

Wong Cha Kin Chui has sued Chin Cheon for absolute divorce. The parties were married at Hilo on June 5th, 1900, and defendant is alleged to have deserted plaintiff within three months after marriage. The petitioner alleges that defendant has never contributed to her support, but she has supported herself by sewing and from the sale of her clothing. It is alleged that defendant is a gambler and an opium smoker, and that he has no legitimate occupation.

Lui Naahuelua, a minor, by his guardian, Kaehu, has sued Kapahi and Sing Loy Co. to determine the ownership of certain property at Waikiki claimed by plaintiff, and in which defendants set up adverse possession. The court is asked to determine the interests of the ward in the property.

WILL TEST TAX CLAIM.

The question of priority of tax claims over other debts will now be given a test in the Circuit Court in the case of Ngemura vs. J. W. Pratt. This is the case in which bicycle goods belonging to Bailey were sold at auction to satisfy claims against the property. The tax collector stepped in prior to the sale and took possession for taxes due the Territory. Purchasers were warned of this proceeding, but the plaintiff bought the goods anyway, and when he attempted to remove them found the bulky form of Assessor Pratt in his way. A suit was instituted by the Japanese for possession of the goods, and Judge Dickey held for defendant. The appeal is taken to the Circuit Court from this decision.

SUICIDE AND TERROR IN IWILEI DISTRICT

(From Wednesday's daily.)

A REIGN of terror prevailed in the Iwilei district last night, due to the presence of a large number of soldiers from the transport Buford, who descended upon the suburb and struck fear and dismay into the hearts of the Oriental denizens.

About 6:30 p. m. the patrol wagon began to ply between the police station and the notorious district and before 11 o'clock the accommodations of the jail were strained to the utmost. The earlier arrests were mostly for drunkenness, but about 7:30 p. m. word was telephoned to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth that a Japanese woman named Ito had been found dead in a two-story shack, with a bullet wound in her breast.

The Deputy Sheriff at once proceeded to the house, which is situated on the Waikiki side of the road leading to the old stockade, and opposite the rice mill. Upstairs he found the body of a woman lying on the matted floor. In her right breast was a bullet wound and close by her side lay a revolver, in the chamber of which was an empty cartridge.

Near the body was found an empty bottle which, from the odor which proceeded from it, had contained carbolic acid. A blanket lying on the floor was also partly saturated with acid and the woman's hands and lips were scarred with great burns, showing conclusively that in taking her life she had used two powerful agents.

From the position of the body the woman had probably committed the act while in a sitting posture and had fired the shot prior to taking the poison, for the bullet wound could hardly have caused death so quickly. The revolver, which was 32-caliber, was a new weapon.

Ito was well known to the frequenters of Iwilei. She was decidedly comely and considerably taller than the average of her countrywomen. Since May she has been ailing and for a time lived in Honolulu. Recently, however, she has occupied the room where last night she was found dead. She was almost the sole occupant of the upper story of the house, the rooms on either side of hers being vacant.

The Japanese in the neighborhood appeared to be surprised that Ito had killed herself and professed to be unable to give a reason for her action. One of her friends, however, informed the police that a man with whom she had been living had driven her to desperation by his abominable and inhuman treatment of her. The police are investigating the matter thoroughly, the case being placed in the hands of Chester Doyle, on account of his familiarity with the language and habits of the Japanese people.

A coroner's jury was empanelled last night and after viewing the remains where they lay, adjourned until noon today, when an inquest will be held.

Hardly an hour after Ito's death a big row was in progress in the Iwilei saloon, almost next door to the house in which the suicide took place. A number of soldiers entered the saloon and after a while commenced fighting among themselves. Soon glasses and bottles were flying in all directions and the fixtures of the saloon were wrecked, even the doors being smashed. There were over forty soldiers fighting at one time amid the wildest confusion, black eyes and bloody noses being distributed plentifully among the crowd.

Several mounted patrolmen arrived on the scene and after considerable trouble succeeded in dispersing the mob of soldiers, two of whom, however, were placed under arrest and sent to the police station on the patrol wagon.

From seven to ten o'clock last night bands of drunken soldiers assiduously sought trouble in the purlieus of Iwilei. They had money, and wanted to get rid of it. After consuming nearly all the beer in the district they visited many shacks in the neighborhood.

A soldier rushed out of a house and yelled out that a Japanese had robbed him. Instantly a number of his comrades started in to avenge the alleged wrong and the inhabitants of the house were forced to barricade the doors and windows to save themselves from the drunken fury of the soldiers. The police charged down on the crowd and a couple of the offenders were transported to headquarters.

Similar scenes were enacted all along the line and many Japanese, both men and women, fled from the place in terror and proceeded to town. All the available policemen were stationed at Iwilei and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth himself, who was called to the district to investigate the case of suicide, was so impressed by the serious aspect of affairs that he remained at the scene of the disorder until after midnight. Many soldiers, with clothing torn to pieces, and stupefied with liquor, slept all night in the alleys, on the verandas of the houses, and wherever they chanced to stagger and fall down.

Last night L. C. Ables notified the police that his horse and buggy had been stolen by two sailors. The animal was valued at $500, and up to an early hour this morning had not been recovered. Shortly before midnight information was received at the police station that another horse and buggy had been stolen, this time from in front of the Hawaiian Hotel.

OTHER APPEALS.

Appeals from Judge Dickey have been noted in the following cases:

Wm. W. Graham vs. John F. Colburn, judgment for plaintiff for $54.68 on plumbing bill.

H. Matsui vs. H. Taiji, suit for $169 alleged to be due for carpenter work performed by plaintiff. Judge Dickey found for defendant.

Wilder Steamship Co. vs. T. W. Rawlins, suit for $118.25 alleged to be due on freight sent from Hilo to Honolulu. Judge Dickey found for plaintiff in the sum of $76.55.

Lewers & Cooke Ltd. vs. Joe Corea, suit for $102.06 for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $137.62.

Lewers & Cooke Ltd. vs. D. R. Kauhini, suit for $109.38 for goods sold and delivered. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $136.47.

CHINESE CASE.

A demurrer was filed yesterday in the suit of the United Chinese Society et al. vs. the Chinese Relief Society, for possession of $10,000 held by Bishop & Co., collected during the plague. The demurrer avers that there is a misjoinder of plaintiffs and defendants; that the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action; that petitioners have a complete and adequate remedy at law, and that the petition does not contain any matter of equity whereon the court can ground any decree or give to the petitioners any relief against these respondents.

COURT NOTES.

An answer making general denial has been filed in the case of Manuel P. Ferreira vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.

The Nobregga divorce case is to be called up next Saturday for the purpose of fixing the amount of alimony in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court.

Judge Gear has ordered the sum of $632 returned to A. T. Atkinson, he having deposited this amount in the case of Sister Albertina vs. Kapiolani Estate, the suit having been dismissed.

David Dayton has asked that he be allowed to pay a mortgage of $400 on property belonging to the Kahookano minors.

Kellett & Robinson have asked to be substituted as attorneys in the case of Wong Kee et al. vs. Wong Sing et al.

Judge Humphreys yesterday granted an injunction in the case of Kainui vs. Kalai, bill to cancel and set aside a deed, which was alleged to have been obtained by fraud.

An appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken in the case of Robert Hind vs. Eben Low, partnership accounting.

The special venire of ten petit jurymen was called by Judge Robinson yesterday morning. Percy Lishman and H. W. Chase were excused from service.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much beter health than other children whose parents did not use this remedy. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops.—Jessie Pinkey Hall, Springville, Ala., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COL. CORNWELL'S RACING STOCK

Colonel W. H. Cornwell soon will leave for the Coast, where he will make a visit to the stock farm on which are located his animals now under the care of his trainers, and decide what shall be done with them. He has received the most pleasing advices from friends who have been keeping in touch with his horses, and he believes that from these statements he will soon have a blue-blooded stud with which he will undertake racing on the American turf not later than 1904.

Colonel Cornwell now has eight animals at the Sacramento river ranch. Of this number four are matrons and four youngsters. The brood mares are headed by the Hawaiian favorite, Garterline, by imp. Golden Garter. This animal has won some hard and fast races here, and now holds the record for six furlongs. The animal foaled a handsome brown colt March 31, by Brutus. Garterline is now bred to Ossary, one of the best sons of the famous English sire, Ormonde, which was bought by the McDonoughs for California, the price being $150,000. Garterline herself is bred in the purple and her colts by such sires should be the highest class of stake horses.

The chestnut mare Why Not, Three Cheers-Nellie Collier, foaled a chestnut filly April 21, by Crescendo. This dam was never beaten, having won her races in excellent company, combining the Three Cheers, Norfolk and Joe Hooker blood, that has given some of the very greatest of racers.

Another royally bred colt was the produce of Vivace, a chestnut mare by Flood-imp. Amelia, the latter by Lowlander. The colt is by Brioso. Vivace is a half sister to Rinfax, which was one of the very speediest horses ever produced in California. Yet another choice filly in the list of the produce of the new Cornwell stud is a chestnut foaled February 22, by Reta, Argyle-imp. Glengarry. This filly is sired by Crescendo. Reta, in her racing days, was one of the very best and her produce have shown great merit. Her sire was one of the fastest ever trained at Palo Alto.

Colonel Cornwell will look over his horses and will decide what is to be done with them. His plan is to make the colors which have been seen to the front so often, grey Maltese cross, prominent on the American tracks and thinks that he will be able to show some of his youngsters in the front rank soon.

The San Francisco Chronicle says editorially: Governor Dole informed the House committee in Washington that the negro labor experiment attempted in Hawaii Territory failed, most of those imported there to work on the plantations "landing in jail in a short time." The failure is attributed, however, to the blunder of those in charge of the experiment, who made the mistake of enlisting negroes from the towns in the South instead of securing them from the agricultural districts. A town-bred negro is no better fitted for plantation life than the average town-bred white man is for ordinary farm work. The failure of the Hawaiian experiment is, therefore, not chargeable to the race.

STUDENTS HEAR VIEWS

Fair Commissioner Talks to the Young.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

YOUNG Hawaiians and a number of invited guests heard, at the assembly room of Bishop hall, at Kamehameha school last evening, a discussion of the St. Louis exposition, the conditions surrounding it and the importance of Hawaii's exhibit, delivered by Commissioner General John Barrett, who will leave for the Orient upon his mission the last of the week. It was an audience which not only understood what was said but caught every point of the speaker and applauded to the echo. Altogether Mr. Barrett said that it was one of the most interesting of the many which he has attended in many years.

The scholars of the two schools were called together by President Charles Bartlett Dyke, there being about 225 of them in their seats when the speaker of the evening was introduced by the president. Mr. Barrett was supplied with maps of the United States, and the world and used them freely in the course of his talk. He began by saying that he would not speak in Hawaiian, as to the person using a language when not thoroughly conversant with it, there was always danger that mistakes would occur. In illustration of this he gave some instances of mistakes which he made while first acquainting him with the Siamese tongue. These were of such a nature that the young people were left in a good humor and were ready for the instructive talk which followed.

Turning to the map, Mr. Barrett talked of the Louisiana Purchase and what it meant when it was completed. He showed that there was in the area transferred to the United States by France almost one-third of the entire area of the mainland states and territories of the Nation. The wealth of this vast territory was explained, and from this topic the talk went on to the importance of the exposition which is to commemorate the centennial of the transfer of the sovereignty.

The educational features of the show were discussed at length, stress being laid upon the fact that there will attend it, according to estimates of men who have experience in such matters, some 20,000,000 people, principally, of course, from the Western states and territories. To reach these visitors, he said, the people of the United States were now preparing displays of their products and manufactures which will show the wonderful progress which has been achieved during the century which is past. The prospects were, he said, that there would be even a greater exposition of resources and the work of skilled hands, than ever had been attempted before.

The progress of the century caused the speaker to refer to some of the most interesting features of his trip to Siam, when he went there as minister, without knowing just how far the people had progressed. There he saw the electric street cars on one side of the street, while on the other there plodded the elephants and mules, just as they had been used for from time immemorial by the people of the country. This feeling of the contradictions was intensified when soon after his arrival at his quarters he was called up by telephone and an engagement made with him.

As to Hawaii, Commissioner General Barrett told the students that the future was bright with promise for the Territory. On the Asiatic shores, he said, there reside 600,000,000 people, representing a proportion of the world's population out of size when the territory occupied is taken into account. With this vast army of consumers there is now springing up a trade which is phenomenal, and the English-speaking peoples are making themselves felt in the industrial development of the hitherto closed nations of the Orient. In the direct line of all this immense traffic there stands a little group of islands, he said, whose future must be greatly affected by the business which will pass through the port. He prophesied that there would be an immense amount of shipping follow the route when the canal through the isthmus is made complete. He said the people must prepare to take advantage of the new conditions, as they are certain to arise.

After the address the young people sang songs of Hawaii and cheered for Mr. Barrett, the songs being most pleasing to the visitor.

GOVERNOR DOLE'S FINE IMPRESSION

A letter received by Robert W. Shingle from Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, at Washington, has the following to say of Hawaiians at the Capital:

I have endeavored to interest the members of the ways and means committee and the committee on territories in the proposition of assisting in the payment of the fire losses; but so far I have not made very great headway. I have not introduced the bill, because I thought that if we could get the members of the ways and means committee interested it would be better for one of them to introduce the bill. I will do what I can to get Mr. Pratt acquainted with the members of the committees having the matters he is interested in in charge, as well as give him any assistance in my power in other ways.

I had the pleasure of meeting Governor Dole when he was here. The President seems to have been well satisfied with the Governor's statement of Hawaiian affairs and has expressed confidence in Mr. Dole's judgment and good intentions.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. T. WANS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
NIPPON MARU	MAY 16	COPTIC	MAY 10
PERU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
COPTIC	JUNE 3	PEKING	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GAELIC	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 19	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
GAELIC	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 15	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
DORIC	JULY 23	PERU	JULY 16
NIPPON MARU	JULY 31	COPTIC	JULY 25
PERU	AUG. 8	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
COPTIC	AUG. 16	PEKING	AUG. 11
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	GAELIC	AUG. 20
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 26

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AGENTS.

BICYCLES

AT THE NEW STORE

Our bicycle department is ready and doing business in our new building. Don't you think now is a good time to make a purchase?

Columbia, Cleveland and Rambler Wheels

Any of these wheels are graded according to the purpose to be used. Come and "talk bike" to us.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

New Building, Corner Fort and King Streets.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 13.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 5:20 a. m., with 454 bags sugar, 38 bags coffee, 21 bags taro, 2 bags awa, 104 bundles bananas, 21 crates fruits, 27 kegs butter, 40 koa logs, 11 bundles pol, 9 pigs, 30 head cattle, and 132 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Hawaii, Bennett, from Hawaii, at 5 p. m.

Am. sch., James Hyde, Olsen, 22 days from Kiltissa.

Wednesday, May 14.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kaapa, at 11:30 a. m., with 2413 bags of sugar.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, from Hawaii, at 2:20 a. m., with 3129 bags of sugar.

Stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, from Anahola, at 7:25 a. m., with 2500 bags sugar.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 7:10 a. m., with 5000 bags of sugar.

Thursday, May 15.

Nippon Maru, Greene, from San Francisco, at 2:20 p. m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Greene, from Koloa at 6:15 p. m., with 3900 bags sugar.

Stmr. Mau, Bennett, from Lanai, at 5:20 a. m., with 53 pieces machinery.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Koolau ports, at 8:50 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 13.

Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Waialua, Kauai, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, Moki, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.

Wednesday, May 14.

U. S. A. T. Buford, Maartens, for San Francisco, about 2:30 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, May 15.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa and Anahola, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kessel, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

Schr. Lady, Moki, for Koolau ports, at noon.

Stmr. Mauli, Bennett, for Honomu, at 5 p. m.

Shipping Notes.

The Nippon Maru brought 281 bags of mail.

The bark Nuuanu arrived at Kahului from Honolulu on Monday.

A haul of 35,000 akules is reported by H. Birkinyre, from Kauai.

The S. S. Californian sails for New York on Monday, via Kahului.

President Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company is on Maui.

Cable Expert Dickenson will shortly search the reef at Waikiki with a canoe for possible channels.

The steamer Maui arrived from Lanai yesterday morning with some machinery. She left for Honomu last night.

When the Buford left Manila the transports Hancock, Meade and Warren were in port and should arrive here in due course.

There is considerably less tonnage on the way here from foreign ports at present than has been the case for the last year. The tonnage now on the way amounts to 52,398. Last year at this time it was 79,151, and in 1900, 84,375.

After an absence from this port of almost a year the Wilder Steamship Company's steamer Hawaii arrived yesterday afternoon for an overhauling. She will probably go on the marine railway to be scraped.

All vessels bound sailing vessels will be required to fumigate again from now on, before they can be given a clean bill of health. The first boat to be affected by the order is the bark Alden Besse, which will sail for San Francisco tomorrow with a load of sugar.

It is said that the Government authorities are going to compel owners of yachts of five tons and over to conform with the legal regulations and register their boats. Following are the vessels in the Hawaii Yacht Club which measure over five tons: Hawaii, Helene, Gladys, Healani, Mary L., La Paloma, Dewey, Abbie M. and Clytie.

Due Here.

The following shows the vessels which are due here and may be reported at any time now:

Absterschevan, Gr. bk., Giertz, Hamburg, 144 days.

Oregon, Am. bk., Parker, Newcastle, 55 days.

Servia, Am. sp., Nelson, Newcastle, 48 days.

W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, 23 days.

S. G. Wilder, Am. bktn., Jackson, San Francisco, 20 days.

Mauna Ala, Am. bk., Smith, San Francico, 20 days.

Rosamond, Am. schr., Johnson, San Francisco, 20 days.

Carrollton, Am. bk., Gordon, Tacoma, 25 days.

Amelia, Am. bktn., Willer, Eureka, 26 days.

The Makawell.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—W. A. Boole & Son will on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock launch the four-masted barkentine Makawell, which they have built for Hind, Rolph & Co. The Makawell is a sister ship to the Koko Head of the Hind, Rolph fleet. Admission to the launching will be by invitation. The ceremony will be quite a function from a social point of view and a large and select attendance is expected. Boole & Son are building another and larger vessel for Hind, Rolph & Co. The Koko Head and Makawell will carry 1,200,000 feet of lumber. The Puako, as the larger vessel now in frame will be named, will have a capacity for 1,600,000 feet.

Winslow Retired.

Word was received by the Nippon Maru yesterday that Commander Winslow, of the U. S. S. S. Solace, had been retired and ordered home to await orders.

OLD MAN'S VISIONS

A Coast Critic on Hawaii's Ways.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—For some weeks the News Letter has been publishing [illegible] have been about Hawaii and Hawaiians. The former journalist's writings are tinged with intense bitterness toward the leading people of the Islands and particularly toward the Dole administration. He says the Honolulu residents are scandal-mongers and that lies are of frequent circulation.

Here is what the old chap says about the time when he was mixed up in some steamship and subsidy deal many years ago:

Heretofore I have told of the bad faith intended by the then Minister of the Interior of Hawaii towards the steam line about to be established between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, and of how the Minister was circumvented and humiliated. Hawaii, for long years, had a hard name for financial and political trickery, and it is by no means certain that annexation and the accession to power of the missionary party have improved it as much as had been hoped for. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the Dole Government is about as peculiar as the Heathen Chinee. President Roosevelt has evidently been so informed, for he has invited the Governor to Washington to explain things, which he can be depended upon to do with the utmost plausibility, and in the end the President will not know who to believe. It will be eminently safe for him to doubt all sides, a statement which reminds me of a little story. When the negotiations were completed with the Colonies to establish a steam line within three months, the duty became incumbent to appoint agents at the different ports of call, which I did—except at Honolulu. On my return to that place I had in mind three firms, any one of whom would no doubt have filled the bill acceptably. They were Hackfeld & Co., Adams & Wilder, and [illegible] in the Colonial papers which had reached Honolulu gave away the secret that I had the agents to appoint, and my visits to the firms named gave away the further secret of the direction in which I expected to find the man wanted. I tried to prevent the latter secret leaking out, but failed. In Honolulu everybody and everything leaks out, either truths or half truths, but more commonly downright lies.

My experience of bad faith on the part of a Cabinet Minister was not to end. I very much regret to say, with the attempt of Dr. Hutchinson to withhold the Hawaiian subsidy by a trick. On reaching New Zealand I at once delivered my credentials to the Governor, Sir George Bowen, and to the Prime Minister, Sir Julius Vogel, who, in some sense, was to New Zealand what Cecil Rhodes afterwards became to South Africa. Deny it as Vogel's political enemies may, it yet remains a fact that by a bold and daring policy, pursued with matchless ability, he lifted New Zealand from obscurity into the very front rank of British colonies. He girdironed the colony with railroads, which are now paying interest and building up a sinking fund; connected New Zealand with everywhere else by steam, encouraged the development of internal resources and external trade, and was seeking authority from the Imperial Parliament to extend New Zealand's domain among the islands as far north as Samoa when physical infirmities compelled him to retire from office. His successor, Sir John Sheldon, has won renown as a domestic and sociological reformer, but he is not an empire builder as were Julius Vogel and Cecil Rhodes. It happened to be my good fortune to know that Vogel, to use a homely but expressive phrase, was "dead gone" on the San Francisco route. He was so, because it made Auckland the first port of entry, and the last of departure for ocean-bound mails—a matter at that time of very great importance to the Antipodean colonies. Those who could not read his policy by its developments did not understand that he must have a steam line up the Pacific to connect with our transcontinental railroad, and it was our purpose to make him believe, as at that time I did believe myself, that the only way to get it was to contract with an American company, for assuredly our Government would never permit so promising a channel of commerce to fall into the hands of foreigners.

With Sir Julius Vogel thus impressed, negotiations were promptly opened. I had left San Francisco at so short a notice that my principals were very hurried in drawing up my authorization to act. I had their power of attorney empowering me to execute a contract on their behalf, subject, however, to the conditions embodied in a private letter of instructions delivered to me on that date. It was the best they could perhaps do under the circumstances, but it terribly embarrassed the negotiator. Vogel wanted to see the "private letter of instructions" before he discussed terms in order to satisfy himself that I was acting within my powers. It was not a reasonable request, because it called for a display of my cards without showing his. I demurred, and persisted until I carried my point, but with the understanding that when the contract was duly executed I would show him the letter of instructions as a guarantee of good faith. That understanding being reached, we settled down to business. For three weeks we were at it hammer and tongs, each fighting for every possible advantage to his own side. Attended by his Attorney-General, his private secretary and clerks, whilst swathed in cotton wool because of inflammatory rheumatism, Sir Julius transferred our conferences to his private residence, because, as he said, he could there give me the whole of his time. There are many things to be provided for in a steam mail contract that grow upon one as you get into the subject. When the amount of subsidy is agreed upon, you have only just entered upon your task. Penalties may be exacted that with even unavoidable accidents, may sweep away all your subsidy. I fought inch by inch for every possible concession, and I am afraid I was just a little too strenuous for Sir Julius Vogel's unbearable rheumatism. I think he sometimes gave way out of sheer exhaustion. I believe that almost every clause of the contract was written, printed and corrected a dozen times before it was finally adopted. In the end I had obtained thirty per cent more subsidy than I could have accepted, had all penalties made merely nominal, and had all the local taxes, such as pilotage, light dues, and wharfage rates, wholly remitted, and a model form of contract was set up, which the Peninsular and Oriental and other steamship lines have since made their own. The day and hour of signing were fixed, and then came the real tug of war. Sir Julius would not sign, unless he first saw my letter of instructions. I reminded him that our agreement was that he should see it after he had signed. He was inexorable, and I necessarily had to be equally so. If he once saw how small a sum I was permitted to accept, it would have been good-by to the contract. We parted, exchanging only a cold and disdainful bow, which perhaps meant: "We will meet at Philippi." We did, but that is another story.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WOUNDED BOERS WELL TREATED

The "Cape Times," received on Sunday by mail, contains the following report of a speech delivered by ex-General Piet De Wet, brother of the more famous Boer leader, Christian De Wet, at a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Kroonstad on February 25 to protest against the foreign slanders on British troops. Speaking in his native tongue, General P. De Wet said: In my opinion these slanders proceed from the same class of people who have done so much to produce the present unfortunate war. They originate not from the Afrikander people, but from unscrupulous agitators who have for years past been sowing dissension and hatred between the two nationalities. It is impossible for people living in this country to be deceived by such palpable falsehoods. Only people living thousands of miles away can be found to put faith in them. For myself, I have invariably found the English "Tommy" friendly, generous, and kind-hearted. I might refer to my own experience when at the outbreak of the war I was in command of a large body of Free Staters. Before we could join with the burghers from the Transvaal two severe battles had been fought at Dundee and Elandslaagte. Directly I came into touch with the Transvaalers who had taken part in the fight, and had learned that a large number of their own, including General Koch and other notable leaders, had been wounded and taken prisoners, my first question was as to how the wounded prisoners had been treated by the English. I was gladdened to hear that they had been most kindly dealt with, and that after General Koch had succumbed to his injuries, his body was respectfully handed over to friends for burial at their hands. Further, I had occasion to march through the country around Dewetsdorp shortly after a large English force had passed through. I inquired most carefully at each farm and stopping place as to the behavior of the troops, and was in every instance assured that the soldiers had stolen nothing and had treated all the people with kindness and respect. I even found that the families of burghers still fighting with the Boers had received exactly the same treatment as the families of those who had surrendered. No distinction had been made. Again, on one occasion I was permitted to meet with the wife of my brother, General Christian De Wet, who is still fighting in the field. I must acknowledge that Mrs. De Wet was at that time very bitter against the English; but when I asked her how she was treated and whether I could procure her any necessaries, her reply was that she had been most kindly treated by the troops, and that she lacked nothing. Since my own surrender I have experienced nothing but kindness and courtesy from the military authorities. For the last twelve months I have lived in Kroonstad, and sometimes I almost forget that war is still in the land. In conclusion, General Piet De Wet instanced the peaceable and quiet state of the town in which they were living, although thousands of soldiers were frequently passing through, as showing the thorough discipline and good conduct of Tommy Atkins.—Weekly Scotsman.

Crying for Help

Lots of it in Honolulu But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted.

Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

CAPT. MAARTENS HAD ROUGH TIME

Captain Maartens, of the transport Buford, which sailed for San Francisco, is said to have had a rough time ashore during the vessel's brief stay in port. He is a man of somewhat hasty temper and is said to possess the faculty of making enemies in a marked degree.

The story goes that while down town on Monday night he was introduced to a fireman with whom he had had trouble, as a stranger to him. The man, who was in his cups, is said to have promptly handed the skipper of the Buford a blow on the jaw which knocked him down, and to have mingled with the crowd and escaped while the unfortunate captain was coming to.

Late on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning Captain Maartens is said to have been held up and robbed by a couple of soldiers who relieved the captain of considerable jewelry, including rings, watch and chain, and a diamond scarf pin, and all the money he had with him, amounting to nearly a hundred dollars.

Captain Maartens is well known to possess a somewhat extravagant taste in jewelry, and it is probable that the robbers had their attention attracted to the display of gold and precious stones while aboard the transport, and made up their minds to relieve the skipper of his valuables as soon as a chance presented itself ashore.

Miss Stone's Wanderings.

Commenting on her five months' wanderings with the Balkan brigands, who held her for ransom, Miss Ellen Stone said the other day: "At times our captors seemed to be very apprehensive, and would creep ahead of us, dafting from rock to rock, like the pictures of Indians in the old school-books. Finally we were told that the newspapers were printing our pictures and making a great fuss about us. Then they would taunt us, and tell us that money and only money would set us free. I was forced to write the letters that you all have read in the newspapers, but I had to do it or die. In this way they carried us on, until shortly before our release they came to us, and, pointing to both Mrs. Tsilka and myself, said: 'If the money is not in our hands in twenty days there is a bullet for you and for you,' and we knew by their hideous faces that they spoke the truth. But within twenty days the sixty-five thousand dollars came, and we were released, although we did not know at the time that our freedom had come. The main body of the brigands merely went ahead, and left us to the care of two men, who escorted us to a mountain village, and before we knew what had happened they had gone and we were free."

Information as to Midway.

The search for a landing place for the Pacific cable and the work of securing information as to these Islands and those to the west, is filling the entire time of Mr. S. S. Dickenson, who is now here to take care of all the preliminaries. One thing which is proving a hard task is the securing of valuable information as to the Midway Islands, which may be made the next stopping place for the cable. There is little information here concerning the island which is of value, and while the cable company may have secured the data of the Government by this time, Mr. Dickenson will try and have everything at his fingers' ends before he returns to San Francisco next week.

Leprosy in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 29.—The Commercio, a daily newspaper published here, declared, in a recent issue, that leprosy had been developed to such an alarming extent among the people of Eastern Nicaragua, particularly in Leon and Chinga, as to cause a prominent newspaper man of Leon to warn parents against permitting their children to go on the streets of the towns for fear of unknowingly coming in contact with lepers, all of whom are licensed to go where they please and beg. About fifteen years ago the number of leprous persons in Nicaragua was about 200. At present the number beyond the secondary stage of the disease is placed at from 1,500 to 2,000.

Will Have a Commission.

Superintendent Boyd is still considering the claims made by Waikiki property owners for damages for the proposed widening of the road. Just at present he is comparing the claims with the tax returns made upon the same land, and, there is, of course, a wide discrepancy in the figures. Superintendent Boyd said yesterday that he would not accept the claims made by the majority of the property owners, and unless a compromise can be effected he will appoint a commission to appraise the value of betterments and to assess the damages.

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ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.

(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

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